The New-York Times.

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LATE NEWS FROM EUROPE.

THE MAILS BY THE CANADA.

FROM THE SEAT OF WAR IN ITALY.

Excesses of Papal Oppression in the Romagna.

WAR NEWS AT PARIS.

Aspect of Affairs in London.

THE VOYAGE OF THE GENERAL ADMIRAL.

CORRESPONDENCE, EXTRACTS, DETAILS.

The mails by the steamship *Canada*, forwarded from Boston, were received here last evening.

We are thus placed in possession of our correspondence from Italy, from Paris, and from London; with our usual ample files of European journals.

Many new, important, and highly interesting details are laid before the reader.

Capt. LANG reports on the 9th inst., at 1:45 P. M., came in collision with an iceberg, carrying away the bowsprit, outwaler and upper part of the main stem, all the damage being four feet above water mark. The ship has made no water, and will be ready for sea on the day appointed for sailing. It is understood, however, that she will go into the dry-dock so as to enable a thorough inspection to be made of her.

The London *Times* states the house of Rothschild, at Frankfort-on-the-Main, has taken a new 5 per cent. Hessen-Darmstadt loan of 3,000,000 guilders at 99.

The Grand Duchy of Baden is also about to issue 2,000,000 guilders of 4 per cent. railway bonds at 94½.

The tenders for the Panama route were delivered June 21. The Peninsular and Oriental Company has not tendered, but the Royal Mail Company has. The results will not be known for several days.

Mr. CORRY has declined to accept the seat in the Cabinet which was reserved for him at the formation of the present Administration.

The *Post* says that Mr. CORRY came to the conclusion that the consistent purposes of his public life will be best promoted by his remaining an independent member of Parliament; in which capacity, however, there is reason to expect that he will give a friendly support to the present Administration.

The *Times* remarks that the Liberal Party will hear of Mr. CORRY's decision with great regret, and asks how are the middle classes to be represented if such opportunities are thrown away; Mr. CORRY's presence, and that of Mr. GIBSON, in the Cabinet would have represented the substantial defeat of the old Whig monopoly of office. The man who could unite in his own person the three qualities of Parliamentary orator, popular leader and Cabinet Minister, would be no insignificant personage at a time like the present. As a member of the Cabinet Mr. CORRY's opinions would carry with them great weight, even though he might be out-voted by his colleagues. In the long run it is in the Cabinet that the incubation of measures takes place; there it is that the leading idea is originally started, amplified, modified, accepted, or denied.

The Morning *Post* announces that the vacant office of President of the Board of Trade will be filled by the appointment of Mr. MILNER GIBSON. The Cabinet will thus remain composed of fifteen members.

A grand dinner was given, June 21, at BROOKS' to the Right Hon. Sir W. J. HAYTER, M. P., by independent liberal members of the House of Commons on his retirement from official life.

At Paris there is an impression that the severity of the losses on both sides in the war will increase the prospects of any pacific diplomatic intervention that may be contemplated.

The *Times* of June 22, publishes details by an eye witness of the massacre at Perugia, and devotes a leading article to the subject.

The standard of recruits for the Royal Marines and Light Infantry has been reduced for growing lads of 18 years to 5 feet 4 inches.

The Paris Correspondent of the *Post* telegraphs that the King of Sardinia has refused all Dictatorship or Protectorate in the Pontifical States, and will confine himself to sending officers, charged with the maintenance of good order, and to satisfy certain exigencies of public opinion, without in any way interfering with the rights of the Pope.

The *Times* correspondent at Vienna telegraphed, on the night of the 21st, that the Emperor will probably stay in Italy.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs has just left Verona.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY ELECTION.

Yesterday being the final day, was chiefly for the polling of the residents. Mr. GLADSTONE's majority again rose speedily throughout the day. He has polled 26 votes more than at his last contest in 1853, while the Opposition have polled 30 votes less than on that occasion.

COURSE OF EVENTS IN ITALY.

The Massacre of Perugia—Doubts as to the Imperial Policy Touching the Temporal Authority of the Pope—Attentions to the Wounded French—Grumbling Prevalent Among the Lombards—The Probable Result of the War—The Destination of Garibaldi—His Career—Cruelties of the Croats—The Battle of Solferino.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MILAN, Friday, June 24, 1859.

Just as we are waiting in breathless anxiety for news from the seat of war, (for from the position of the Allied Armies now standing face to face, we know that an encounter cannot long be delayed,) the frightful news of the Swiss massacre at Perugia reaches us, and has aroused the Milanese to a phrenzy of hate and fury quite impossible to describe.

I expressed a very strong opinion some time since, that the King of Piedmont would not be allowed to incorporate any of the territory belonging to the Pope, and the very ambiguous conduct of CAVOUR in not accepting, yet not refusing—not incorporating the annexed cities, yet sending royal commissioners, contrasted with the autograph letter from the French Emperor to the Pope guaranteeing his temporal dominions shows clearly that the people and VICTOR EMANUEL are of one mind, and the Imperial liberator of another. Justly or unjustly, the massacre at Perugia is attributed to these sort of half measures; Perugia, say the Milanese, has given the flower of her youth to fight the war of Italian Independence on the Lombard plains at the instigation of Piedmont. The French Emperor in his proclamation, calls on the *Italians* to organize themselves, to rally round the banner of VICTOR EMANUEL. The Perugians have done this; the temporal authority of the Pope is as hateful to the Italians as the Austrian yoke, the logical result of the expulsion of the Austrians is the downfall of that temporal dominion, and will France and Piedmont permit a gang of hired cut-throats to murder the Perugians left thus defenceless by the absence of their bravest ones? It cannot be! Ye must feel that it can and will be, and hence the bitter feeling that exists. Of course the hatred against the Swiss is boundless, but then in Italy a Swiss means a mercenary ruffian, who would murder his own father for gold, so these acts do not excite surprise; but the fact that a word from Piedmont or from France could have stayed the bloody deed, and that that word was unspoken, has created a public sentiment which nothing but redress to Perugia will efface.

The feeling of gratitude towards the French soldiery is made very evident by the lavish attentions paid to the wounded, especially to the Zouaves. Indeed, the hospitals, of which in the City of Milan alone there are 24, seem the principal places of attraction, and you must not imagine for a moment that the beautiful Milanese go there merely to indulge their curiosity or to express their gratitude in words; never were wounds so tenderly dressed, splints adjusted or bandages rolled round the broken limbs with less painful movement than by some of the first ladies in Milan, to whose belong those rows of carriages you see outside the hospitals.

Nevertheless, the Lombards complain at the striking prominence given to the deeds of the French, both in the official journals here, and also in the newspapers which come to us from London and Paris; and this feeling is particularly expressed concerning the little prominence given to the important operations of the Italian army which led to the battle of Magenta and to the evacuation by the Austrians of the Lombard soil. Without referring again to GARIBALDI, (who, with his handful of soldiers, found employment for a large number of the enemy's troops, compelling them to cover the Upper Ticino—who, by exciting insurrection in the Southern Provinces of Austrian Italy, caused the evacuation of Milan), it must be borne in mind, that the whole movements of the French army, from left to right, were concealed and defended by the Sardinian army. After having made feigned movements to the extreme right towards Piacenza and *Trebbia*, the French defiled by the railroad that leads from Alessandria to Casale, towards Vercelli, while the Sardinians on the 30th and 31st of May, gave battle at Palestro as though they intended to force the passage of the Ticino *via* Mortara. Covered thus, the French army was enabled to pass in three days from Voghera to Novara, and thence to the Upper Ticino before the enemy could concentrate sufficient troops to control the passage. After the Austrians had lost Palestro—a town easy of defence and very important because it commands one of the passages over the Ticino—GUYLAI, informed of the French movement, endevored to harrass the enemy's flank. The effort was wise, as he evidently understood the importance of Palestro, and determined to retake it if possible. Had he succeeded in this, and in gaining the bridge, he also isolated the Sardinian division on the left bank, and cut in two the French army in its march, leaving CANROBERT separated from NIEL, from BARAGUAY, from MACMAHON, and from the Imperial Guard, already marching towards Novara. But GUYLAI spoiled this excellent plan by half measures. He attacked too late, when two of CANROBERT's divisions had already crossed the Sesia and had joined the Sardinians. Even then had he attacked with sufficient force he might have effected something, but to oppose 30,000 men was only an absurdity. Still the resistance offered by the Sardinians under CIALDINI and DURANDO was admirable, especially as PAVET's division, which ought to have supported it, for some unknown reasons was absent.

Of this and of many other similar feats the official bulletins are silent. It is natural that the Italians should feel sensitive on these points. Accepting the assistance of the French, they are determined to drive out the Austrians with the aid of the French, not to sit still and be saved in spite of themselves.

CAVOUR's circular letters to the foreign representatives of Piedmont has given great satisfaction here, especially the sentence "The object of the present war is, according to the frank avowal of His Majesty, Italian independence, and the *expulsion of Austria from the Peninsula.*" This distinct statement has dispelled the fear seriously entertained by some that the efforts of England, together with the warlike attitude of Prussia, would lead to peace on the Adige or the Mincio, thus leaving Venice in the hands of the Austrians.

From what I can gather concerning the future movements of GARIBALDI, he will be sent to the Valtelline, with orders to hold himself ready to pass into the Tyrol at the first symptom of revolt. The "faithful Tyrol" gives signs of great disaffection to Austria: so much so that the municipality of Trent have just had a sharp and menacing reproof for refusing to sign an address expressive of their devotion to the Emperor and their sympathy with his present trials.

From some of the wounded "hunters" who have come on to their friends in Milan I have obtained the following particulars concerning GARIBALDI's career: After defeating URBAN at Verese, and pursuing him as far as Malvale, on the road which leads to Como, GARIBALDI turned to the left, keeping under the hills which prolong the Swiss frontier, and soon, by rapid marches, arrived at the foot of the hill Sant Perino. On the summit of the hill leading to Borgo Vico there is a church, and GARIBALDI, hoping to surprise the enemy by climbing the hill on one side, and descending rapidly on the City of Como on the other, went up towards the church, to explore the positions. "Are there any Austrians in the neighborhood?" he asked of the sacristan, whom he met half-way up the hill. "Not a living soul," was the reply; "the Croats are at Camerlata and at Como." The General went on his way, and had just reached the church when an old woman, who had known him in 1848, hobbled up to him, and in breathless haste cried, "Back! back! the Croats are hiding in the church." Hardly had GARIBALDI time to give the order o retire, and to spring to his own horse, when the church gates sprung open and a volley of shot saluted the retiring group. It was here that GIACURTO BATTAGLIA and DE CRISTOFORIS fell. The latter, who had been separated for many years from his mother, had written to her to meet him on the 26th at Como. She came, and the first news that reached her was the success of our volunteers. Full of joy and pride at the stories related of her son, she awaited his return from the fatal hill. They brought his corpse! G. BATTAGLIA was a Milanese, of considerable talent. Two years ago he composed a tragedy entitled "Girolamo Olgiati." Its publication was forbidden, and the author banished. He then went to Piedmont, and before joining the camp had made arrangements for it to be published and sold for the benefit of the families of the volunteers. His wishes will now be executed. On rejoining his soldiers GARIBALDI led them up once more to the summit of the hill. Here, as you know, the Austrians were defeated, as well as in the city.

The encounter with the Austrians at Rezzato, to which I alluded in my last, was more serious than we at first supposed. It commenced at Cajonvico on the Chiese, was continued at Molinetto and Giacomo along the Scriola Lupa up to Castenedolo—the "hunted" driving the enemy before them for fifteen miles. Here the Austrians were reinforced by 15,000 men, and it would have fared ill with our braves had not GARIBALDI and the Sardinian division under CIALDINI come to the rescue. We lost 20, had 100 wounded. Among the dead were MONTANELLI BRACCHETTI and BASSANO.

But worse than this, writes one of the combatants from Salo, "the Croats took three of our wounded, nailed them up to a tree and thrust at them with bayonets till they died—but *per Cristo*," he adds, "it shall fare ill with the brutes in the next combat! We will not make a single prisoner; we will kill all we touch." Luckily for the intended victims GARIBALDI is master of his men, but the Austrians are insane thus to infuriate the General. Already he has heavy accounts to settle with them for the infamous murders of CICERUACCHIO and his two sons, who followed him in his retreat from Rome. An officer belonging to the Austrian Imperial family found them, together with four others, at Conta Uria, and ordered them to be shot. After the first volley was discharged, CICERUACCHIO's youngest son, a boy of 13, struggled so long that the murderers had great difficulty in dispatching him with kicks and with the butt-end of their guns. That boy was loved as a son by GARIBALDI, and he has sworn to avenge his death. It was to this he referred when he warned Gen. URBAN not to excite the wrath of a father, though many thought his words referred to his own son.

SATURDAY, June 25.

The news of a "great battle at Solferino," which lasted sixteen hours, has just reached us. You will know all about it before I shall be able to send any particulars, though I am just starting for Brescia, whence I shall proceed to the most central place for obtaining and transmitting news.

WAR TOPICS IN PARIS.

The Great Conflict on the Mincio—How the News was Received in Paris—Austrian Accounts—Their Losses—The Courage of Napoleon—The Reason of the Austrian Attack—Hungary Uneasy—No Intervention by Prussia—Which Way Russian Sympathy Tends—The Atrocities at Perugia—Austria and Spain—Demoralization of the Austrian Army—Rumors of Revolt in Vienna and Hungary—The Atlantic Telegraph—Labors of Mr. Cyrus W. Field.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Wednesday, June 29, 1859.

In my last letter I informed you that ere many days had passed we should have received the news of a serious encounter between the Austrian and the allied armies, the former having retreated as far as it could. I was right in my conjectures, and last Saturday morning all Paris awoke to the booming of the cannon of the Invalides. Placards posted up in different parts of the city announced to the people that a great battle had been fought and that a great victory had been won. No details were given except that a large number of prisoners had been taken, also cannons and standards. At once Paris became exulting the salvos of artillary had not ceased to echo throughout the city ere flags and banners of every description were waving to the breeze. All day long the excitement grew apace, and towards evening the pride and joy of the Parisians became almost delirious. No sooner had night thrown her dark mantle over the earth than Paris became resplendent with light garlands of fire, and patriotic devices flaming in the eyes of the excited population, drew from them the loudest cheers. "*Vive l'Empereur!*" "*Vive l'Armée,*" were to be heard on all sides. From the Madeleine to the Bastille the Boulevards were as light as day. All the public buildings were beautifully illuminated, and it was a matter of special notice that even in the poorest quarters of the city every window had its farthing rushlight. All alike, rich and poor, were *rejoicing*. Two hundred and forty thousand Austrian troops, commanded by their Emperor, and burning to retrieve the disastrous defeats of Montebello, Palestro, Magenta and Melegnano, crossed the Mincio, and, conscious of their numerical superiority and better knowledge of the ground, as well as their more favorable positions, attacked with great ardor and courage the allied armies. From four in the morning until eight in the evening a desperate struggle took place, but French *elan* and enthusiastic courage proved too much for Austrian doggedness and persistence, and once more was the Austrian army defeated, and most terribly so. The Austrian eagle again trailed his wings in the dust; and how great must have been the humiliation of the hot-headed and obstinate young Emperor, who had felt so sure of success that he had promised his soldiers victory for the first day, and the drowning of the French in the Ticino for the next, as a sort of capping the climax. That the Austrians were most terribly beaten is evident from the fact that they acknowledged they were so. For them to have done this, they must have, indeed, been discouraged. They, in their bulletin sent to Vienna, say that their loss was immense, and that owing to a storm and other unfortunate circumstances, they were forced to retreat. We have even as yet no official statement of the losses on either side, but we know officially that the Allies have taken 7,000 prisoners, thirty cannons and three standards.

I have received a letter from a young French officer, whom I am well acquainted with, and who took part in the engagement. He assures me that the Austrians have lost over 30,000 troops by the terrible defeat. The French lost a great many men, but nothing to compare with the losses of the Austrians, who took no prisoners. The Allies took all the positions occupied by their enemies, who were entrenched, and under cover of walls and in houses. It was in attacking these sheltered positions that the French suffered their greatest losses. But as before, the fatal bayonet was the weapon that most terrified the Austrians, who cannot, it seems, get accustomed to its use. Thousands of them perished in a valley into which they had retreated. A regiment of Chasseur de Vincennes had got beyond them and turned to charge them, at the same time some Voltigeurs of the Imperial Guard came upon them from the opposite direction. Between the shocks of these regiments of *elite* the Austrians went down like grain before the sickle. Their bodies actually incumbered the advance of their enemies, who in this place made a most dreadful slaughter of them. All accounts from the battle-field agree in speaking of the great courage and coolness evinced by the Emperor NAPOLEON during the whole of the dreadful combat. Far in advance, among the foremost ranks, he moved about from place to place, encouraging the soldiers, who, fighting under their sovereign's eye, performed prodigies of valor. Bullets were raining around His Majesty; men were wounded and killed near and around him; Dr. LARREY, his physician, who kept near him the entire day, had two horses killed under him; and, above all, His Majesty had one of his epaulettes shot off; but still he moved about as if unconscious of danger. My informant writes me that the soldiers would clash their weapons together as they passed by the Emperor, who would smile and bow to them, pointing to the enemy. Onward would dash these brave fellows, the wounded and dying crying with their last breath, "*Vive l'Empereur!*" At last the victory was gained, and the Austrians, crushed and beaten, were forced to retreat. One thing is clear—the Austrians were well prepared for the struggle, for they commenced the attack themselves; and as they kept it up from 4 o'clock in the morning until 8 o'clock in the evening, it is evident they fought with determination. So confident was Austria in her military position, that (as is now generally known) her emissaries solicited the neutral Powers to abstain from interfering with the progress of the campaign. But, as I said above, French enthusiasm and *elan*, added to the moral weight of a just cause, gained the victory, and a most glorious one it is, for the Austrians candidly avow their defeat. History records no bulletin in which a disaster is more openly acknowledged. Beaten so often, and now so fearfully demoralized, what remains for the Austrian army to do?—retire into its strongholds, and there remain prisoners. The reason for the attack coming from the Austrians is a plain one, and the fact is easily accounted for. The Allies were to be attacked ere the junction of Prince NAPOLEON's fresh troops, as well as before the arrival of the 40,000 troops on board the French fleet in the Adriatic. Before being taken between two fires, the Austrians were compelled to attack, for, if not successful then, how could they hope to be so, when the reinforcements I have mentioned should have arrived. Now, we know that the Austrian army cannot resist the combined attack that will soon be made by the Allies, and its fate may be considered as settled. The more so, as we are assured that FRANCIS JOSEPH is to give up the command of the army to Marshal HESS, while he is to hurry off to Vienna. How humiliating to the young Emperor must such a step be, and how grave and important must be the errand that can call him away from the command he had assumed with so great a flourish. But the fact is, Hungary is beginning to show symptoms of revolt. In the Tyrol the people do not seem at all willing to enroll in Austria's service, and even in Vienna the citizens, mortified by such a constant succession of defeats, are beginning to grumble. Some of our politicians are of the opinion that the Emperor of Austria goes back to Vienna to terminate arrangements with Prussia, as regards the aiding his arms in Italy; but I am inclined to suppose that Prussia will not act in such an extravagant manner as to send her troops to Italy. This Quixotism would cost her dearly, for she must know that there are, as yet, three or four hundred thousand troops in France, that the Duke of MALAKOFF is here, and that such a step on her part would cause the Emperor NAPOLEON to send an army into her territories at once. Besides which, Russia is not to be overlooked. She is now forming a large army on the frontiers of Austria, as well as one on the frontiers of Prussia. She has made known her sympathies with the Italian cause, and those better acquainted with the character of LOUIS NAPOLEON are well aware that His Majesty must have been assured of the aid of Russia, in case of a coalition against him, ere he commenced the campaign. Prussia is merely arming to maintain her position as leader of the Germanic Confederation. She may send an army of observation on the Rhine, but as no harm is, or has been, intended to her or any of the German States, she will have had the enormous expense of her warlike demonstrations for her pains. Having spoken of Russia, puts me in mind of the following reply made by the Grand Duke CONSTANTINE to the Sardinian Consul, who visited him (the Duke) at Smyrna. He asked the Consul whether he had received any news from the seat of war. The latter mentioned the triumphs of the Allies at Magenta, when the Grand Duke said: "I thank you, Monsieur le Consul; I shall always be glad to hear such news." Among other narratives that reach us from the seat of war, I will cite the following, as I am sure your readers will find it interesting. It is an extract from the letter of a French soldier to his relatives:

"Our regiment, being under arms, was formed into a hollow square, and the Marshal, stationing himself in the centre, addressed us. He said that the Emperor, wishing to conform to the customs of the old Empire, had decreed that the regiments who particularly distinguished themselves should have their colors decorated. He then spoke in the highest terms of our conduct, and added—'The color of the Second Zouaves is the first of the army that has been so honored. I am happy that this high privilege has fallen on a regiment in the *corps d'armée* which I command, and I am proud that you, soldiers of the Second Zouaves, whose reputation has never failed, either in the Crimea, in Africa, or in Italy, should have merited that honor. Your color will, therefore, henceforward bear the cross of the Legion of Honor; but that is not enough, Zouaves; it must before long wear the Cross of Officer.' Then advancing to the colors, he said: 'Eagle of the Second Zouaves, be proud of your soldiers! In the name of the Emperor, and in virtue of the powers confided to me, I confer on you the Cross of Knight of the Legion of Honor!' He then affixed the cross to the color in the midst of tremendous cheering, and cries of *Vive l'Empereur!* He made an attempt once more to speak, but his emotion prevented him. He afterwards distributed five crosses and twenty-one military medals. Our cantinière, Mme. TERMEREAUX, received the medal for her devoted conduct. She followed the regiment continually into the midst of the fire, and it is from her that the wounded received the first attention. She seemed to be everywhere, and accordingly what praise and respect shall she not receive? Truly we can affirm in our regiment that a good *cantinière* is a second Providence."

The Tuscan and Piedmontese papers teem with accounts of the shocking scenes enacted at Perugia by the Swiss soldiers sent to storm that city by orders of the Pope's Government. A letter from Perugia says:

"Treachery introduced the Swiss into Perugia. The circuit of the town is very extensive; though the present population is only 20,000, it has been as high as 80,000. Only part of the old gates of the town are used, the rest being always kept shut. One of these last leads into the garden of a Dominican convent, and the friars opened it to the Swiss, while the inhabitants were endeavoring to drive them back in another quarter. Though the townsmen had few arms, the struggle was protracted for three hours after the Swiss got inside.

The number of killed and wounded during the struggle appears to have been small, but after all resistance had ceased the troops began to massacre the citizens indiscriminately, sparing neither age nor sex. The municipality attempted to stop this carnage, and left the town hall with a white flag for the purpose, but they were fired upon by the soldiery, and Secretary PONZI, who carried the flag, fell mortally wounded. These scenes of bloodshed still continued on the 21st, in spite of all the efforts of the municipal authorities.

A Florence letter, in the *Corriera Mercantile*, adds that Cortona is full of refugees from Perugia, including the Princess BONAPARTE, whose house was violated. She arrived at Terontola, in Tuscany, on the 20th, and was inspected at Florence. The same letter, after stating that the Capuchin friars of Monte Olivant fired upon the fugitives, and that the troops did not even respect the ambulance, distinguishable by a black flag, who were engaged in taking up the wounded, gives a long list of the persons murdered by the soldiery after all fighting was over. Among these we find three married couples, five elderly women, three unmarried females, the daughter of a Capt. POLINORI, five years old, &c. An infant was taken from its mother's breast, and thrown into the Tiber; even an old beggar was shot in the streets, and many men wantonly murdered or wounded. All the names of the sufferers are given in full in the list alluded to, where various acts of pillage are also mentioned."

Such acts of violence will not tend to strengthen the temporal power of the Pope, who will find himself forced to bow to popular will, all spiritual though he be. The blast of liberty's trumpet is resounding throughout the land, and all Italy must be free. Swiss regiments will not long prevail against the Italians when roused to desperation by such a barbarous course of conduct. Sooner or later the people must and will prevail. You will notice that throughout Europe there is a general feeling of detestation evinced at the taking place of such horrors, and the Pope must apologize to the world for the sacking of cities in his holy name.

The Vienna *Gazette* contains the following:

"The Austrian Envoy, at the Court of Madrid, Count CREIVELLI, in pursuance of instructions received from his Government, has declared to the Spanish Cabinet that the formation of foreign legions in Spain, or the granting of permission to Spanish officers, to take service in the Piedmontese army, would be regarded as a breach of neutrality. In consequence, the Spanish Government has forbidden the formation of any such legions, and withdrawn the permission already granted to certain officers to enter the Sardinian army."

This is all bosh. Authentic information received from Madrid declares these reports to be false. No representations whatever has been made to the Spanish Count on the part of the Austrian Envoy, and there has been no question of forming Italian legions. No Spanish officer has thought of entering the Sardinian army, and even if such was the case, what right has Austria to complain, when she has English officers in her service? Such paltry tricks are well worthy of the Cabinet from whence they emanate.

WEDNESDAY, June 30.

Your readers are doubtless well aware that the Austrians have always endeavored to hide their defeats from the world by claiming triumph where they should have acknowledged losses. I will now give you the Austrian version of the battle of Solferino, and you will see that at last they are so terribly beaten they are forced to acknowledge the fact. A telegraphic dispatch published by the Vienna *Gazette*, the official organ, dated from Verona the 25th, says:

VERONA, 25th.

The Austrian army passed the Mincio on the night of the 23d, at four different points. The right wing occupied Pozzolongo, Solferino and Cavriana; the left wing advanced on the 24th to Guidizzolo and Castelgoffredo, and forced back on every point the enemy who opposed it. Whilst the Austrian army was continuing its forward movement towards the Chiese, the enemy, who had in their turn assumed the offensive with all their forces, brought so considerable a number of troops that at about ten in the morning the two principal armies came into collision. The Second Austrian Corps, forming the right wing under the command of Gen. Count SCHLICK, defended vigorously until 2 o'clock the points occupied on the principal line; and the First Corps, commanded by Gen. Count WIMPFFEN, gained ground continually on the left, towards the Chiese. About 3 o'clock, the French directed their principal attack against Solferino, and after a combat of several hours seized on that position, although heroically defended by the Fifth *Corps d'armée*.

Immediately after the French advanced again and attacked Cavriana, which was also valiantly defended until evening by the First Corps, supported by the Seventh; but eventually it was necessary to abandon that point to the French. Whilst the engagements were going on for the possession of Solferino and Cavriana, the Eighth Corps advanced from Pozzolongo on the extremity of the right wing, and forced back the Piedmontese troops which it found before it; but that movement could not contribute in a decisive manner to enable us to rejoin the position which we had lost in the centre.

On the left wing the Third and Ninth Corps were fighting firmly, supported by the Eleventh. The cavalry of reserve collected on this wing executed several charges with great bravery, but exceedingly heavy losses, and the circumstance that on the left wing, the first army, in consequence of an enormous display of French troops, had been stopped in its attack against the left wing of the Allies, who, with the bulk of their forces, were advancing on the centre from the neighborhood of Volta, forced the Austrian army to retreat, which movement commenced at an advanced hour of the evening, in the midst of a tremendous storm."

The Austrian retreat was favored by a frightful storm which lasted for more than an hour; the thunder, hail, rain and wind produced such an effect that nothing could be distinguished on the field of battle. "The retreat was thus unmolested, and thousands of Austrians were saved from the certain death that awaited them from the French artillery. The battle of Magenta had for result the deliverance of Lombardy,—the battle of Solferino will result in the freedom of Venitia. Austrian tyranny and misrule in Italy have received their death-blow, and independence and progress are to be the usurpers of their places. History and posterity will give to LOUIS NAPOLEON the credit for this great step forward to be made by a nation so long down-trodden and reviled. As a proof of how great must have been the demoralization of the Austrian Army, is the fact that the French and Sardinians crossed the Mincio the next day after the battle, without meeting any resistance on the part of their enemies, who have retired as far back as Verona. They are in a critical position, for Prince NAPOLEON, with his forty thousand fresh troops, has joined the Allies, while Gen. BOURBAKI has landed on the Adriatic coast with forty thousand more French troops, just from Africa. This *corps de armée* will form a junction with the main army, unless ordered to remain in such a position as, to keep the Austrians between two fires.

Rumors were flying about our city, yesterday, to the effect that an insurrection was feared in Vienna, and that in Hungary the movement of revolt was begun. I only state these to you as *rumors*, however, having been unable to procure any official confirmation of such news. The following extract from a letter from Vienna, of the 28th, to the Berlin *National Gazette*, will give your readers an idea of the sentiments of the citizens of Vienna:

"The first rumors of an engagement on the Mincio were spread yesterday morning, and a success was hoped for, inasmuch as it was stated that the Piedmontese had fallen back. The blow was therefore all the graver, when the terrible truth became known by the French *Moniteur*, and when the statement of that journal was confirmed by Austrian accounts. Little by little, profound discouragement spreads among the population; GUYLAI has retired, and the chiefs in whom confidence is felt are at the head of the army, and yet the results remain the same. It may be readily seen from the official communications that the slaughter on the 24th was frightful. The war has now been going on for two months, two pitched battles and several smaller combats have been fought, and already an army has been sacrificed which would formerly have sufficed for a long war."

We wonder that under such circumstances FRANCIS JOSEPH made up his mind to return to the capital.

Our city papers are teeming with letters from the seat of war giving interesting details of the battle of Solferino, but my letter is already so long that I must abstain from repeating any of them. I have, however, a correspondent at the army, a young officer in the Zouaves of the Imperial Guard, and from him I shall continue to get reliable details of the affairs which may yet take place. A young Major in the Emperor's *Etat Major* also favors me with reliable information from the seat of war, and I think have an excellent opportunity of keeping your readers conversant with the war news.

Before closing this letter, I wish to mention the fact that the indefatigable manager of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, still keeps up his efforts in the noble cause he has so heartily espoused. I have just seen Mr. CYRUS W. FIELD, and find him full of hope as to being able to procure the means to lay down another cable next Summer. He is to leave at once for London, having only made a flying visit to Paris, and he resumes his efforts in England with the determination of succeeding, let the labor be what it may. Such energy and heart-felt enthusiasm in a great cause is worthy of all commendation, and Mr. FIELD has the heartiest wishes of *all classes* for his eventual success.

You will no doubt notice that I have not stated the losses on either side at the battle of Solferino. The reason for my not doing so is, that as yet we have no official statement upon that subject. The delay has occurred, no doubt, from the fact that the French army crossed the Mincio the day after the battle, and of course not much time was allowed for statistics. In a few days we shall have the official returns. The losses of the French, though great, are nothing as compared with that of the Austrians. DEAN.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

Ministers Assuming their Seats—Reform in Military Management—The Ovation to Mr. Cobden—His Declines a Seat in the Cabinet—Labors of the Austrian Envoy.

From Our Own Correspondents.

LONDON, Friday, July 1, 1859.

The new Ministers took their seats yesterday in both Houses. There was less than the usual curiosity displayed on such occasions. Westminster Hall was empty, and the lobby of the Commons was far from full. Within each House there was more of excitement, and each prominent politician unattached to the Administration was scanned as he entered with inquiring eyes, to see what position in the recast of parties he would take up. Sir JAMES GRAHAM settled early on his old perch aloft, behind Ministers whom he has pledged himself to support. He is said to be much pleased at his kinsman, the Duke of SOMERSET, being placed at the head of the Admiralty; but that he is not disposed to be idle is indicated by the notice he has given of a motion for inquiry into the relative powers and authorities of the War Department and the Horse Guards—a subject of very great interest to all who view with disfavor the present anomalous state of things, which virtually leaves the irresponsible control of military patronage in the hands of the Court. To break down this remnant of GEORGE III.'s system of government, and to subject the direction of the army, like that of the navy, to the ultimate authority of Parliament, would be an important step in the right direction. But the Court is fully alive to the value of its jobbing prerogative, and will strain every effort to preserve it undiminished. Mr. ROEBUCK and Mr. HORSMAN took their places below the gangway; and both were thought to indicate by their tone and manner in conversation, their determination to oppose the Whig-Peelite coalition. Mr. BAILEY was not present, having, it was understood, awaited the arrival of Mr. CORRY at Liverpool. The news of the sort of ovation that was given to that highly valued and much beloved friend of popular right, has been the theme of universal comment. It is a strange and striking reversal of the sentence of unpopularity waywardly passed against him at the instance of Lord PALMERSTON and his friends two years ago, in consequence of his initiation of the policy of censure on their policy in China. He was then ostracised from Parliament and driven into political seclusion, in which he remained until his departure some time since for the United States. In his absence he has been returned for Rochdale, a borough in Lancashire, where Mr. BAILEY's family possess great influence as wealthy manufacturers; and his arch-enemy Lord PALMERSTON, when forming his second Cabinet, agrees, at the suggestion of Lord JOHN RUSSELL, to his having the offer of the Presidency of the Board of Trade. Many of his old friends urge him to accept: but several, whose opinions are likely to have weight with him, advise the contrary. Up to the hour at which I am writing, his decision is still unknown; it will probably be so, however, before I close my letter, and whichever way it be, it will exercise, no doubt, considerable influence on the future prospects of the Ministry. No one doubts the sincerity of his convictions and the tenacity with which he holds to them. His admiration of America, and attachment to her people and her institutions, were never more significantly expressed than in his replies to the addresses presented to him on his landing the day before yesterday. His abhorrence of all wars of conquest or aggression, and his sympathy with the down-trodden nationalities, are well known. In the recent discussions about Reform he has taken no part. He used always to vote with the late Mr. HUME in favor of Ballot and Household Suffrage. The presence of a man of his mark and his opinions in the Cabinet would therefore go far to allay the misgivings that are already beginning to manifest themselves at the conservative character of the Administration. In the event of his refusal, the office kept vacant until now for him would probably be offered to the HON. CHARLES VILLIERS, as one who contributed by his early exertions in the cause of Free Trade to the eventual carrying of that great principle. It is rather late to think of decorations and rewards to the leader of the Anti-Corn-Law League. Ten years ago their promotion for the services thus rendered would have had an appropriate meaning. Now it will have little or none. The true reason of Mr. VILLIERS' elevation, should it take place, will be the desire to appease the anger of his brother, Lord CLARENDON, who has this time been excluded from power.

Since the foregoing lines were written I learn that Mr. CORRY has refused office and taken his seat below the gangway, as one of the independent Liberal party. He had a long interview this morning with Lord PALMERSTON, in the course of which he stated the reasons why he felt that he could not consistently make one of the present combination. These reasons he will no doubt take an early opportunity of communicating to his constituents and the public. Great disappointment will be unquestionably manifested by many of the mercantile and manufacturing Whigs at this decision; but by the Radical party it will be hailed with enthusiasm. I am told that Mr. ROEBUCK exclaimed, when he heard it, "I did not think he would have declined, but having done so it is the beginning of the end."

The Lord STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE, in the Upper House, and Lord ELCHO in the Lower, have given notice of motions approving of the foreign policy of the late Government, and declaratory that a similar course ought to be taken by their successors. This will prove somewhat embarrassing to the latter, as a main ground for the change was that Lord MALMESBURY leaned too much to the side of Austria. It is rumored that Ministers mean to accept the resolution as binding them to nothing but neutrality. Thus may they escape a division on the 8th instant, which in the Commons would, in the present temper of man's minds, go very hard with them; but if they do so by hauling down their distinctive flag, they will be sure to alienate still further the advanced Liberals. It is something in their favor that they have carried all their men who went to reelection. Mr. GLADSTONE being the only one whose return was placed in real jeopardy. Lord DERBY has, moreover, exercised great forbearance in not opposing their nominee for the Chairmanship of Ways and Means, an office to which the House of Commons appoints by a majority of votes. Mr. MASSEY, whom the Ministers have put forward to fill that post, is an excellent man of business and a good politician; but he would certainly have been defeated had the Tories pressed their candidate, Mr. SEYMOUR FITZGERALD, late Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs. Lord DERBY sagaciously perceives that in the present state of discontent and ochlism notoriously prevailing in the ranks of those who recently combined to eject them from power, his best tactics are to remain passive or as nearly so as possible.

Prince ESTERHAZY is here, doing his best to convert people to the cause of; his court, but it is a hopeless sort of business. He is now a very old man, very feeble in intellect and very deaf. It is a most characteristic proceeding on the part of the Austrian Government sending him here at such a juncture, apparently for no better reason than that he was sent to this country as Ambassador (on the accession of George IV., near forty years ago.

The General Admiral.

FIRST VOYAGE OF THE AMERICAN-BUILT RUSSIAN FRIGATE—HER SPLENDID QUALITIES AS A STEAMER AND A SAILOR—HER STOP AT CHERBOURG.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CHERBOURG, Tuesday, June 28, 1859.

Notwithstanding the fact that your readers were almost surfeited with the unbounded panegyric of the Russian vessel, Admiral General APRAXINE, while lying in your port, still some may take pleasure in learning how, and how far, the has progressed.

You see, by the date of my letter, that we are now in Cherbourg, where the ship will probably lay for a week or more, to coal and fit for the continuance of her voyage to Cronstadt. We have made an unusually good run, making the voyage from New-York to Cherbourg in 11 days and 10 hours. During this time she made some fine days' runs, averaging over 250 miles per day, and sometimes reaching as high as 287 miles. Part of the time she was under canvas alone, and with a good breeze on the quarter, averaged 11 knots per hour for twenty-four hours. The experiment of hoisting the propeller was successfully tried in a heavy sea, and thirty minutes were consumed in raising it to a level with the deck.

In fact everything works perfectly, and everything connected with this noble specimen of naval architecture, acknowledges perfect satisfaction and confidence in her. We have daily made some sail-ahead and quickly distanced them. On the 22d of June we were proceeding under canvas alone, in company with a large American clipper ship, on our right, covered with sail, and outwardly doing our best. As long as our propeller was submerged, rendering us at least two miles per hour, we easily held our own; but hoisting relieved it for the purpose of testing her as to speed on opportunity, our Yankee friend was left behind, and in a short time was hull down in our rear, showing that the General Admiral is distinctly superior, both in her sailing and steaming properties. During this trial she averaged 12 knots, reaching as high as 14¾ in the hour.

We have been preceded here a few days by the arrival of a large Russian line of battle ship, built in the Black Sea, and now proceeding to C

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 14, 1859.

Wisconsin Secession.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The remarks in your valuable paper of the 11th inst., signed "Bondholder," are just. I cannot yet make a combination of unlucky events, but the following is a correct statement of the case:

I have noticed in your issue of the 8th inst., under the head of special dispatches from Madison, Wis., that the Governor of that State had vetoed the bill passed by the Legislature, providing for the payment of the interest on the State debt, and that the Legislature had passed the bill over the veto. I have also noticed in your issue of the 11th inst., under the head of special dispatches from Madison, Wis., that the Governor had vetoed the bill passed by the Legislature, providing for the payment of the interest on the State debt, and that the Legislature had passed the bill over the veto. Please correct this erroneous impression, and oblige

A MEMBER OF THE CHURCH.

Mr. Barnum's position is clearly stated. He is not responsible for the management of the Museum, and has no power whatever to control it. Please correct this error.

Please state that the Rev. Mr. Eastman, who has been supplying the pulpit of Dr. Cheever, is not the Rev. Mr. Eastman who was settled over the Richmond Hill Church, Staten Island, but a gentleman of the same name, who is a resident of Brooklyn.

Please correct this statement. Mr. Barnum has no connection with the Museum

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JULY 14.

$4,000 U. S. 6s, '67, Con.	108	50 Reading R.	43
1,000 Virginia 6s	94½	200 do.	43
7,000 Tennessee 6s, '90	89	100 do.	43⅛
5,000 Kentucky 6s	97	50 do.	43⅛
3,000 Missouri 6s	87	50 do.	43⅛
4,000 do.	87½	50 Mich. Cen. R.	41⅜
5,000 do.	87½	50 do.	41⅜
1,000 do.	87½	50 do.	41⅜
1,000 Ohio State 6s, '81	102½	100 do.	41⅜
1,000 do.	102½	100 do.	41⅜
10,000 Brook. City W. L.	100	50 do.	41⅜
5,000 Hud. Riv. 1st M.	113½	50 do.	41⅜
2,000 Hud. R. 2d M.	93	50 M. S. & N. Ia. R.	25
5,000 M. C. R. 6 P. C. Bs	93	50 do.	25
5,000 M. C. R. 7 P. C. Bs	93	50 do.	25
1,000 N. Y. City 6s	99	50 do.	25⅛
1,000 N. Y. City 6s	99	50 Panama Railroad	117½
1,000 Ill. Cen. R.	94	50 do.	117½
1,000 do.	94	50 do.	117½
1,000 L. S. & M. S. R.	93½	100 do.	118
1,000 L. S. & M. S. R.	93½	100 do.	118⅛
1,000 L. S. & M. S. R.	93½	50 do.	118⅛
5,000 do.	94	100 Ill. Cen. R.	93½
20 Am. Exchange Bk.	101½	7 C. Co. & Cin. R.	97½
20 Bank of New-York	10[illegible]	20 do.	99
20 do.	10[illegible]	100 do.	94
20 Metropolitan Bk.	103	100 Gal. & Chic. R.	94
10 Shoe & Leather Bk.	113	100 do.	94
5 Park Bank	104½	50 do.	94½
200 Canton Company	38½	50 do.	94½
50 Pacific M. S. Co.	89	50 do.	94½
50 Del. & Hud. Canal Co.	93½	100 Clev. & Toledo R.	32½
50 N. Y. Cen. R.	93½	100 do.	32½
200 do.	93¾	50 do.	32½
200 do.	93¾	50 do.	32½
200 do.	94	100 Chic. & Rock Is. R.	61⅜
200 do.	94	50 do.	61⅜
61 Hudson River R.	94½	50 do.	61⅜
50 La Crosse & Mil. R.	34	50 do.	61⅜

SECOND BOARD.

$16,000 Tennessee 6s, '90	89	50 Erie Railroad	43½
1,000 do.	89⅜	200 do.	43⅝
1,000 Missouri State 6s	87½	25 Panama Railroad	118
4,000 do.	87½	50 do.	117⅞
2,000 Hud. Riv. 2d Mt.	92	100 Reading R.	43
1,000 do.	92	50 Mich. Central R.	42
1,000 Ill. Central R. Bs	93½	50 do.	42
10 Ill. Cen. Railroad	93½	50 do.	42⅛
50 do.	93½	50 do.	42⅛
50 Susquehanna Bk.	87	50 do.	42⅛
200 N. Y. Cent. R.	94½	50 do.	42⅛
50 do.	94½	50 M. S. & N. I. R.	25
50 do.	94½	50 do.	25
200 do.	94½	50 do.	25
200 Harlem Railroad	18	50 do.	25

REPORTED SALES AT AUCTION.

$4,000 L. C. & M. L. S.	16½	30 Tradesmens' Bank	102
1,000 C. St. P. & F. du		50 St. Nicholas Bank	99½
Lac land grant, &c.	7	50 do.	99½
2,000 Hud. Riv. R. 7s	91½	15 Met. Fire Ins. Co.	120
2,000 D. L. & W. R. 7s	93½	10 Manufacturers' F. Ins. Co.	112½
1,000 Dunkirk C. & S. 7s	93½	10 Home Fire Ins. Co.	120½
1,000 Illinois C. R. 7s	93½	10 do.	120½
10 Bay. Fire Ins. Co.	120	15 do.	120½
20 Firemen's Fund I. Co.	98	15 Security F. Ins. Co.	103
20 Mer. M. Ins. Co.	103½	15 Long Island F.I. Co.	102½
20 Col. Mar. Ins. Co.	107	25 do.	102½
20 Hope Fire Ins. Co.	103½	150 Kings Co. F. I. Co.	103
20 Nassau Fire Ins. Co.	103½	50 Equit. Fire Ins. Co.	103
10 Bank of Commerce	97	20 Washington F. I. Co.	103½
10 Merch. Ex. Bank	101	20 do.	104
10 East River Bank	91	10 do.	104
5 N. Y. County Bank	94½	20 do.	104½
10 Artisans' Bank	98	20 do.	105
10 Home Fire Ins. Co.	112½	15 Continental F. I. Co.	104½
10 Nassau F. Ins. Co.	98	5 Amer. Exprss Co.	16½
20 Gallatin F. Ins. Co.	90	5 N. Y. & N. H. R.	85
20 East River Bank	93		

THURSDAY, July 14—P. M.

There was increased strength in prices on the Stock Exchange to-day, and the Share market finally closed in the afternoon nearly 1 ₱ cent. higher on some of the Western Stocks, and ¼@½ ₱ cent. higher on Reading and New-York Central than on Wednesday. An additional rise of ½ ₱ cent. was also had on Panama shares. At the early session of the Board of Brokers, the business accomplished was not large. The demand was met with evident hesitation or reluctance by the one part of speculative sellers, and on or after the adjournment prices were higher still on the Street, and subsequently at the Second Board. The top rates of the day were made after the printed sales, viz.: For New-York Central, 74½ sales and bid; Galena, 65; Rock Island, 62; Michigan Central, 43; and Reading 43 ₱ cent. In State Stocks, the price of Missouris was well supported, while Tennessees fell off ¼@½ ₱ cent. In Railway Bonds, Hudson Thirds advanced to 76 ₱ cent., and the Michigan 8 ₱ cents to 90 ₱ cent., and there was a demand for Illinois Central Construction Bonds at 94@98¾ ₱ cent. The general market left off very firm. The *Bull* account is quite considerably on the increase, and the range of orders is gradually extending over nearly the whole list. In the case of two or three of the Western Stocks, where the *Short* lines still out are understood to be large, the advance is decidedly strong, without eliciting the customary readiness from the *Bear* speculators to enter upon new contracts. The new orders for Michigan Central could not be filled this afternoon under 43 ₱ cent., nor in Galena at less than 65 ₱ cent. For Rock Island the buyers were ready to take 60-day contracts, option of the seller, as high as 61½ ₱ cent. The advance in New-York Central to 74½ ₱ cent. brought out only 500 or 600 shares. In Reading, the market is also strong, and the same feeling, we hear by telegraph, obtains in Philadelphia. The Coal tonnage of the Road this week will be nearly or quite 40,000 tons. The demand for Panama is active, both for investment, in moderate parcels of 25@50 shares each, and on speculation. The *Bear* account in the stock is comparatively heavy at the lower prices made 30@60 days ago, and the purchases for delivery to fill these maturing contracts assist the rise. There is a quiet feeling in Pacific Mail shares since the purchase of the Collins steamers, the exact nature of the arrangement and its probable bearing on the fall business of the line being, as yet, unknown to most of the stockholders. Whatever these may turn out, the sellers against the stock are indisposed to increase their contracts. The price is about 62 ₱ cent. Harlem Preferred stock continues firm at 26, and Hudson River at 23@23¾ ₱ cent. Illinois Central improved to 64 ₱ cent. Erie stands about 43@43¾ ₱ cent.

In Money affairs, the supply is easy to-day at 5@5½ ₱ cent. on demand loan, first class collateral, and 6@6½ ₱ cent. for prime bills under 90 days. The longer dates are 7 ₱ cent. for strictly choice lists, and 7½@8 ₱ cent. for fair names. The Customs paid into the Sub-Treasury are $168,000; other receipts $182,000; disbursements $542,000 balance $4,182,270. In the Exchanges there is some business doing in 60-day London at 110½@110¾ ₱ cent. for standard Bankers' bills, and on Paris at sight at f.5.10. The *Vanderbilt*, for Havre, will not sail until Saturday afternoon, and the mail will be kept open until 2½ o'clock P. M. The *Vigo*, for Liverpool, sails the same day. The probability is these two opportunities will be availed of to ship Bullion to about the extent of the California receipts of Wednesday, say $1,750,000.

The following additional half-yearly dividends have been made: Lamar Fire Insurance, 8 ₱ cent.; Arctic Fire, 8 ₱ cent.; Continental, 7 ₱ cent. to Stockholders, and 50 ₱ cent. of the earned premiums of the year, to be issued to the policy-holders on the 15th of September; the Brooklyn City Railroad, 4 ₱ cent; Clinton Fire, 7 ₱ cent.; Citizens' Fire, 15 ₱ cent.

The following interesting figures on the Wheat crop in Michigan, are furnished to the Detroit *Advertiser*. The aggregate, on the line of the Michigan Central, is three-fold greater than the amount for the past year on that road, or as 2,225,000 bushels are to 755,981 bushels.

Mr. James Buss, of this city, who has just returned from a tour of observation along the line of the Michigan Central Railroad, furnishes us with the following interesting estimates of the harvest. From conversation with a number of experienced men, added to the results of his own observation, he concludes that the amount of wheat brought to market over the Central road will be at the lowest calculation two million bushels, leaving one half million in the country for bread and seed. The following estimates of the quantity shipped from each station between this City and New Buffalo, both in the form of grain and flour, are generally considered too low:

From New Buffalo and Dayton	35,000 bu.
From Pokagama	50,000
From Niles	200,000
From Dowagaic	150,000
From Decatur	80,000
From Paw Paw	50,000
From Kalamazoo	200,000
From Battle Creek	50,000
From Marshall	200,000
From Albion	200,000
From Jackson	50,000
From Parma	200,000
From Grass Lake	50,000
From Chelsea	50,000
From Dexter	50,000
From Ann Arbor	200,000
From Ypsilanti	200,000
From this city and Wyandotte, part of which will arrive by steam	50,000
Total	2,225,000 bu.

Mr. Buss brought with him some specimens of the grain from Dexter, Chelsea, Grass Lake and Albion, all of which are remarkably fine.

The June receipts on the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Road are $359,029, against $402,501 same month last year.

The Broadway Savings Institution has declared the usual semi-annual dividend, payable to depositors.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, July 14, 1859—6 P. M.

The receipts of Flour and the principal kinds of grain since our last have been 40 bbls. Ashes, 23,334 bbls. Flour, 377 sacks Corn Meal, 11,636 bushels Wheat, 9,616 bushels Corn, 4,200 bushels Rye, 23,616 bushels Oats, 167 packages Provisions, and 10 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, to-day, 40 bbls. Pots, at $5 25, and 15 bbls. Pearls, at $6 31½ ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales to-day 100 bags Java at 15c.; 180 bags Laguayra at 11¾c.; 300 bags Rio at 11c.@11¼c.; and 600 bags St. Domingo at 10½c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Sales to-day 1,300 bales at unchanged prices.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary, ₱ lb	9¼	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
Middling, ₱ lb	11⅜	11⅜	11½	11
Middling Fair, ₱ lb	12¾	13¼	13¼	13¼

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market has been quite heavy to-day for State and Western Flour. The demand has been restricted, though prices have been again materially reduced. The eagerness of most holders to sell has occasioned much irregularity in the trade. Sales have been reported since our last of 500 bbls.

Unsound Flour	$3 75@$ 3 90
Standard Superfine State	5 15@ 5 40
Extra State	5 60@ 5 80
Standard Superfine Western	5 20@ 5 45
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 65@ 7 75
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 65@ 5 80
Extra Ohio, ordinary to choice shipping	5 85@ 6 30
Extra Ohio, trade brands	6 40@ 7 75
Fancy Genesee	6 00@ 6 25
Extra Genesee	6 00@ 6 75
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	5 75@ 7 75
Inferior to very choice Extra Troy	5 60@ 7 75

Southern Flour is more active, but at easier prices. Sales have been reported of 1,600 bbls. in lots, at $5 60 for mixed brands, and at $6 65@6 80 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet at $4@$4 75 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in moderate demand, at $3 90@$4 for Jersey, and $4 15@$4 30 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in request at somewhat moderate rates; sales to-day: 5,600 bushels, including fair White Michigan, at $1 50; White Kentucky, at $1 70@$1 75; very good old White Southern, at $1 75; fair to choice new White Southern, at $1 70@$1 82½; prime new Red Southern, at $1 55@$1 80; and small sales, at $1 69 ₱ bushel. Corn is in more demand at better prices; sales to-day: 37,000 bushels, at 55c.@56c. for inferior to very good mixed Western; do. at store and afloat; 56c.@56½c. for fair to prime Yellow Jersey; and 56c. for prime Yellow Northern, ₱ bushel. Nothing really new in Southern Corn, unless in sense. Rye is heavy. Sales to-day 600 ₱ bushel. Barley continues dull and nominal. Oats are in steady demand, including Canada at 47c.@48c., Western, 46c.@47c.; State, 43c.@47c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 41c.@44c. ₱ bushel.

SUNNY BAGS—Sales 100 bales at 11¼c. each, usual terms.

HAY—Sales to-day 750 bales North River, at 85c.@ 90c. ₱ 100 lbs.

IRON—Has been quiet to-day, at previous figures. By the *Canada*, at Boston, we have received Mr. Thomas Tredgold's Quarterly Report of the Scotch Iron trade, dated Glasgow, June 30, from which we learn that: "The grave complication of affairs on the continent of Europe checked the improvement perceptible in the beginning of April, and discouraged speculative operations, particularly for the rise. Since then, apprehensions that the area of the war may extend beyond the boundaries of Italy, and bring into the field the whole Germanic confederation, have aggravated the stagnation felt in all the pig iron markets. Meanwhile, the business transacted has been on a very moderate scale, home and foreign buyers purchasing only for immediate requirements, and prices have gradually fallen (with an occasional slight rally) from 62s. 6d. to 47s.—the lowest price touched since 1852—averaging in April 51s. 2d., May 48s. 4d., and in June 48s. ₱ ton for mixed numbers. While these prices are below the cost at which pig iron can now generally be produced, a few of the largest makers have been demanding and obtaining 2s. to 3s. ₱ ton higher for small quantities. Still, the production has not as yet been curtailed, but, on the contrary, the make in last quarter has reached 340 000 tons, and shows, when compared with the preceding three months, an increase of 5,000 tons. The shipments and local consumption during the same period was 288,000 tons. There has, therefore, been only 10,000 tons added to the stocks, which are now 230,000 tons, exclusive of Carron. This accumulation in stock arises chiefly from the falling off in exports to Germany.' The malleable iron works and foundries in the district have been generally actively employed, and are experiencing an accession of orders, especially for shipbuilding purposes, for Russia and the recently opened markets in the East. With the Board of Trade returns affording evidence of the general trade of the country being placed on a sound foundation and steadily progressing—with money cheap and most abundant in supply—with the price of iron about 10s. ₱ ton below the average of the last seven years—with most of the foreign and colonial markets bare of iron—and with all the elements for a large and prosperous commerce—a speedy and substantial recovery from the existing depression may be anticipated." The total shipments from Scotland this year as compared with the first six months of the two previous years, have been:

	1859. Tons.	1858. Tons.	1857. Tons.
Foreign	102,695	126,519	135,966
Coastwise	175,405	163,262	121,392
Total	277,501	291,901	257,360

Showing a falling off in foreign of 26,824 tons from 1858, and of 33,271 tons from 1857. Whereas, coastwise, there has been an increase over 1858 of 12,294 tons, and of 54,114 tons over 1857. The local consumption has been good, many of the largest works having been well employed.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in less request, and is heavy at $15 00@$16 for Mess, and $13 00@$13 25 for Prime ₱ bbl. Sales 1,000 bbls. Cut Meats are in slack demand, including Hams, at 7¼c.@9½c., and Shoulders, at 6¼c.@6½c. ₱ lb. Bacon is quite dull and nominal. Lard is in request at former rates; sales to-day, 400 tcs. and bbls., in lots, chiefly at 10¾c.@11c. ₱ lb. Included in the sales were 100 tcs., extra size, (500 lbs.) at 11c. ₱ lb. Beef is quiet, at former rates. Sales 200 bbls., in lots, at $9@$12 75 for ex-packed Western Mess; $12 25@$13 for fair to choice extra do.; $9@$9 for Country Mess, and $6@$7 for do. Prime, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $16@$22; India Mess, $25@$28 ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $14@$17 50 ₱ bbl. 400 bbls. were sold within the range. Butter is in limited demand, at 13c.@18c. for State; 11c.@15c. for Ohio, ₱ lb. Cheese is selling slowly at from 3c.@9c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales have been reported to-day of 200 tcs. at from 4¼@4 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Have been moderately dealt in to-day sales having been made of 630 hhds. Cuba at 5¾c.@7¾c., chiefly at 5¾c.@6¾c.; 75 hhds. Porto Rico at 6¾c.@6¾c., and, by auction, 197 hhds. New-Orleans at 5¾c.@6¾c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales, to-day, 25,000 lbs. prime, at 11c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—The demand is good, especially for Green, of which we have heard of sales, effected within a few days, to the extent of 2,000 pkgs., comprising Young Hyson, Hyson Twankay, and Imperial, chiefly Young Hyson, at very firm prices.

WHISKY—Sales, to-day, 150 bbls. at 27c. ₱ gallon. Some holders ask 27¾c.@28c. ₱ gallon.

WOOL—*Domestic Markets*—The demand for Wool in New-York, especially for Domestic Fleece, has been moderately active, and has been freely met by most holders, at prices which have been generally favorable to buyers. The receipts are gradually increasing. The reported transactions comprise 175,000 lbs. Domestic Fleece, in lots within a range of from 21½c.@55c., chiefly at 40c.@50c.; 50,000 lbs. Domestic Pulled, No. 1 to extra, at 30c.@48c.; 25 000 lbs. Canada Fleece, at 33c.@35c.; 220 bales Donskoi, part at 19c.; 225 bales African and Cape, the latter at 23c., and 9,000 lbs. unwashed and washed Curacoa, at 7c.@30c. ₱ lb. In Boston, according to the Boston *Shipping List*, the week's sales did not exceed 80,000 lbs. Domestic Fleece and pulled, with 100 bales Cape and 450 bales Peruvian at previous prices. Yesterday, there were sold, by auction, in Boston: 134 bales unwashed Chilian, 18c.@18c.; 204 bales do. Urdigaia, 15c.@16½c.; 27 bales French Fleeces, 15½c.; 35 bales French lambs, 16½c.@28½c.; 7 bales black unwashed Donskoi, &c.; 9 bales do. do., 7½c.; 60 bales Gig Flocks, &c., ₱ lb., 6 mos. The private advices received the past week continue to report a very high range of prices throughout the West. In New-York State manufacturers have purchased very largely, but in Ohio and other Western States the demand has somewhat abated. The clip of Vermont has also begun to move, some considerable sales having been made there at 40c.@50c. ₱ lb. In Philadelphia, the inquiry was restricted. Included in the sales were 10,000 lbs. ¼ blood and extra fine fleece at 42c.@43c.; 7,000 lbs. ¾ blood and full blood Ohio at 43c.; 10,000 lbs. good Washington County tub at 36c.; 20,000 mixed unwashed at 24½c., all cash, ₱ lb.....

Foreign Markets—By the *Canada*, at Boston, we have received Messrs. Hughes & Ronald's Liverpool Monthly Wool Circular, dated July 1, from which we extract the following notice of the English Wool trade in June: "In the early part of the month only a limited extent of business was done, and English Combing Wools suffered a still further decline, being fully 4d. ₱ lb. below the highest rates current in the beginning of the year; an active demand soon sprang up, which has been well maintained to the present time, at constantly advancing prices, and they are now within 2d. per lb. of the highest point, and very firm, with every prospect of a sound and healthy trade; but it is not unlikely that when buyers have got well supplied a little quietness may ensue for a short time. Some large contracts for military clothing have been given out by the French and Austrian Governments, which has caused good English Head Skin to be much sought after, and certain qualities of East India have also been in demand for the same purpose, as have also some of the lower qualities of River Plate Wools. In finer descriptions the demand has not been active, buyers being afraid to operate freely in the face of the next London public sales, to take place towards the middle of next month, when the quantity will be unusually large. Cordova has been in fair demand. A large business has been done in Peruvian, at moderate rates, chiefly for export, and military clothing, Alpaca has created a good deal of attention, and the sales amount to 5,000 bales. Russia Donskoi Fleece continues comparatively neglected, but the firm take of the market for English Combing Wools will have a favorable effect on best parcels of these, as well as of Egyptian, Oporto and similar long-stapled parcels, which are now of current sale. Irish Wools have been in good demand, and prices have advanced to the same extent as English Wool. Scotch has been very quiet, pending the fairs in the North, which will take place shortly. Sheepskins have met with a ready sale, and considerable business might have been done if the market had been better supplied."

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were engaged 500 bales Cotton at ¾d.@9-32d. ₱ lb.; 25 tons Salted Hides at 7s. 6d.; also, by steamer, 1,000 boxes Cheese at 32s., and 6 tons Green Hides at 5d. For London, 13,000 Butt Staves on private terms. For Glasgow, 500 Sides Leather, at 2-16d. ₱ lb., and 60 hhds. Tallow at 6s. A vessel for Cadiz, with light Pipe Staves, and from Cadiz to South America, and thence to New-York, on private terms.

MUNICIPAL.

Board of Aldermen.

THE BIDS FOR CONSTRUCTING THE ROOF OF TOMPKINS MARKET—PRODUCTION OF MINUTES—EXPENSES OF THE CITY GOVERNMENT—SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER—THE CONTRACT FOR CONSTRUCTING THE GATE-HOUSES OF THE NEW RESERVOIR AWARDED TO FAIRCHILD, WALKER & CO.

The Comptroller sent a communication to the Board of Aldermen, last evening, with regard to the contract for constructing the roof of Tompkins Market. He says that on the 24 of May, the Street Commissioner opened bids for the work, and only two were made—one by Messrs. Gillespie & Maitling for $14,500, and the other by Mr. Noe for $10,825. The Street Commissioner sent the highest bid to the Comptroller for approval of the sureties on the 27th of June. The Comptroller refused to approve them because it was not the lowest bid. The Street Commissioner then addressed a communication to the Common Council informing them of the action of the Comptroller. The Comptroller says further, he sends this communication in order to set himself right, and informs the Common Council that he was endeavoring to save the Treasury about $4,000 when he declined to receive the sureties for the highest bidder. He held that the Street Commissioner should have readvertised the work. The communication was referred.

The Board adopted an ordinance, reported by the Committee on Ordinances, for the protection of the New-York Milkmen, by allowing them to appoint an Inspector to see that they receive in each can the proper measure from country dealers. The milkmen are to pay the Inspector themselves, and his certificate is to be attached to each can.

The Comptroller sent in a communication transmitting a statement and summary of expenditures for the City Government, and the several special and trust accounts for and during the first half of the present fiscal year, ending June 30, amounting to $6,944,508 46. It was directed that it be printed.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner recommending that three steam-engines, owned by the City, be withdrawn from the service for the present, for the reason, as stated by the Superintendent of Fire Apparatus, that the Common Council had made no provision for them, while one man was kept to attend them constantly. It was referred to the Committee on the Fire Department.

The semi-annual report of the Street Commissioner was presented, and it was directed that it be printed. The report is as follows:

STREET COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.
NEW-YORK, Thursday, July 14, 1859.

To the Honorable, the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN:—In compliance with section 39 of the Charter of 1857, which requires that every Head of Department shall report in writing to the Common Council, quarterly, the state of his department, with such suggestions in relation to the improvement thereof, and to the public business connected therewith, as he may deem advisable," I have the honor to submit the following report for the first six months of the present year.

No report was submitted at the end of the first quarter, for the reason that the appropriations for the year were not made until after the expiration of that time.

On the 19th of April last, the Legislature of the State passed an act authorizing the raising of money by tax to meet the current expenses of the City of New-York for the year 1859. This City was, up to that time, without authority to appropriate money for any purpose whatsoever, with the exception of unexpended balances, already appropriated for special purposes, and which could not without violation of law, be diverted to other objects.

Such a state of things is productive of great irregularities and uncertainties in business, very embarrassing under any circumstances, and really dangerous to the best interests of the City, and to all law and order, because the charter declares that "no expense shall be incurred by any of the departments or officers thereof, whether the object of expenditure shall have been ordered by the Common Council or not, unless an appropriation shall have been previously made, covering such expense." This had been foreseen, and various communications relative thereto were made to the Common Council by this Department from time to time, during the year 1858.

The Finance Committee of the Board of Councilmen, in a report to that body, dated December 28th, 1858, recommended that the Common Council urge upon the Legislature the propriety of changing the commencement of the fiscal year of this City from the 1st of January to the 1st of July, in order to avoid the uncertainty and doubt now attending the legality of all the expenditures of the City Government incurred previous to the passage of the Tax Levy by the Legislature.

The Mayor in his last annual message states his opinion that it is important that the fiscal year for this City be changed from the 1st of January to some later period in the year, and gives conclusive reasons therefor.

In compliance with the plain and mandatory terms of the Charter, and in view of the action of the Common Council and opinion of the Mayor, there was fortunately no room for doubt as to what course it was my duty to pursue. My first official act this year, was therefore the transmittal of a communication on the day of the organization of the two Boards, of the present Common Council, stating the necessity for refusing to incur further expenditures under the direction and control of the Street Commissioner until appropriations were made therefor—and asking authority from your Honorable Bodies, to incur such expenditures as were necessary to the well being of the City Government and essential to the safety of property.

Again, on the 13th day of January, in a communication to your Honorable Bodies, after calling your attention to the dangerous and disorganizing state of things then existing, I said: "To prevent the recurrence of this condition of affairs next year, it is necessary for the present Legislature, to make provisions for expenditures to be incurred by the City Government during at least two or three months of the year 1860."

The want of money with which to meet current necessary expenses was highly detrimental to the business of the Department, injurious to the interest of the City, and unsatisfactory and annoying to all. The Street Commissioner's duties, as I understand them, are executive, not legislative—to obey, not to make laws—I therefore awaited the action of the law-making powers.

Certain expenses were, however, incurred by the different Departments before the passage of the Tax Levy, notwithstanding the efforts of this Department; and the Deputy and acting Street Commissioner considered it best, under all the circumstances, after the passage of the Tax Levy, to audit and pass accounts for such expenditures, on the certificate of the Head of the Department under which the expense had been incurred, rather than go into Court with almost a certainty of a verdict against the City.

The passage of the Appropriation Bill by the Common Council, and its approval by the Mayor, on the 4th of February, gave some relief, for the unexpended balances of appropriations were then made available, but the annual appropriations was not available until the Supervisors were empowered by the Legislature to raise the money by tax; its passage by the Common Council being but a preliminary upon which to base their application to the Legislature for an enabling act.

Various communications from this Department, during the year 1858—the Report of the Finance Committee of the Board of Councilmen of last year upon the Tax Levy for 1859—the Mayor's Annual Message of January last—all agree in urging upon the Common Council and the Legislature the necessity for wording the act (making or authorizing appropriations) in such manner that there should be no mistake in regard to what work was to be done or supplies furnished, or under whose authority the expenditure was to be made, and what amount of money should be applied to each purpose. The Common Council this year prepared such an ordinance, and based thereon an application to the Legislature for power to raise money by tax. The Legislature, in the "Act authorizing the Tax Levy," entirely ignored the "specific and definite appropriations" to be expended under the direction of particular Heads of Departments, went back to the old plan, arbitrarily and largely reducing gross amounts, without a word as to what work or supplies were to be omitted: leaving this point to be determined by a general scramble, resulting in exhausted appropriations and large arrearages.

Before entering upon an account of the actual business of this Department, for the present year, I would respectfully and urgently request the attention of your Honorable Bodies to the recommendations contained in my annual report for last year, and to those of the Superintendents of the various Bureaux under my charge, and to communications made from time to time, during the last six months, not yet acted upon, a synopsis of which is hereto appended, marked C.

The offices of the Street Commissioner, and of the Bureaux of this Department, with the exception of those of the Collector of Assessments and the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, were removed to No. 20 Park-row, in March last. This has enabled me to assign proper offices to the Superintendents and Clerks, adapted for effecting the prompt business for the transaction of their official duties, and bringing the different Bureaux of the Department more under the immediate supervision and control of the Street Commissioner.

The system upon which the books, accounts, payments, correspondence and general office business of this Department is conducted, was fully described in my last Annual Report. Under this system it would require connivance and collusion on the part of very many persons to conceal any portion of the details, even, of the business transactions of this Department. Alteration of records, without detection, is next to impossible. I am perfectly aware of the fact that all that portion of the business pertaining to the offices may be admirably conducted, and still, if the actual work is not well executed, the whole is practically a failure. That out-door work is in many respects well executed, and in this particular the offices of the Department are not entirely satisfactory, serious attention is given to this subject by officers of the Department, and I would recommend that a change be made in the duties, manner of appointing and rate of compensation of Inspectors of work done by contract. There is no use of making specifications unless contractors are compelled to comply with them. The Superintendents of many of the Bureaux are very much confined by office duties. The same is the case with both the Commissioner and Deputy-Commissioner. We must, therefore, of necessity, rely, in a great degree, upon the judgment and integrity of the Inspectors, in regard to the execution of work, in accordance with detailed specifications. It is very important that these officers should be competent and reliable men, thoroughly identified with the Department, experienced in their duties, and able to compel compliance (on the part of contractors) with the specifications for work. I would respectfully suggest that the Department be authorized by ordinances to appoint only such to succeed such Inspectors of work done by contract, as may resign, or cause for removal, and that each Inspector be paid monthly for his services, at the rate of $600 per year. I am sure that by this means contract work would be better executed, and at a less cost for supervision, than it has heretofore been. Under the present system it is usual to appoint an Inspector on each work done by contract, whether the time is long or short—the work important or unimportant—at a uniform rate of $6 per day. This duty is not by any means always performed satisfactorily; it admits of improvement—the best way of effecting which is the one above recommended.

The number of Inspectors of work done by contract, employed by this Department on the 30th of June last, was twenty-six. (See Appendix marked F.)

If the services of a sufficient number of competent Inspectors can be permanently secured, the business of this Department will be in about as good condition as it can well be placed under existing laws, but in my Annual Report for 1860, referring to a change in the fiscal year, and the necessity for specific appropriations to be expended under appropriate Head of Departments, I stated, "I do not hesitate to say that until these changes are made the business of this Department cannot be properly conducted." I have had no cause to change this opinion; on the contrary, I adhere to and reiterate it.

In making estimates last year for the expenditures necessary in 1860, this Department labored under serious embarrassments, for want of accurate data upon which to base a reliable opinion. From the best information that could be procured, it was determined to ask for $1,540 000, to be included in the Tax Levy. This, together with the reappropriation of unexpended balances, and the estimate of expenditures on trust account, made the whole estimate a little more than $5,000,000.

The Board of Councilmen of 1859 allowed $1,321,370 to be included in the Tax Levy, which reduction, after consultation with your Committee on Finance, was made to conform to this Department. The Common Council of 1859 inserted 20 for raised by tax, and expended under direction of the Street Commissioner, $1,350,000. The amount authorized by the Legislature to be raised by tax in 1860 for appropriations, supposed to pertain exclusively to this Department, was $977,125, being about $400,000 less than the original estimate of the Street Commissioner, and about $385,000 less than the amount allowed by the Common Council. In striking out this amount of money, the Legislature did not say what work was to be omitted, nor did the Common Council thereafter.

The amount reappropriated by the Common Council to be expended under the direction of the Street Commissioner is $485,625 20, which added to the amount as above ($977,125) supposed to be exclusively under this Department, makes the available means of this Department—not including trust funds—$1,062,193 20. Of this amount there has been expended, and re quisitions drawn upon the Comptroller for $462,417 65, leaving an unexpended balance of these appropriations amounting to $1,069,775 60. In addition this Department has drawn requisitions against other appropriations; "Salaries," "City Contingencies," &c.; "Streets Regulating, Grading," &c., "Trust" to the amount of $634,366 59, making the total amount of requisitions drawn by this Department during the first six months of this year, $896,784 24. For full details of these appropriations and the amounts drawn against each, see Appendix A; and for full details in regard to the precise amount applied to each particular object and purpose and for statements of amounts charged Collectors of Assessments, amounts paid by Collectors of Assessments to the City Chamberlain, and amounts returned to the Clerk of Arrears, see Bookkeepers' Report, Appendix marked B.

There have been thirty-three contracts made by the Street Department since the first of January last, and there are twenty-two awards of contracts made by the Street Department which have not yet been confirmed by the Common Council; five of the latter were awarded during the year 1858; among these one for furnishing coal for the City of New York for last Winter. For full details of these contracts and awards see Appendix marked G.

The amount of assessment uncollected in Bureau of Collection of Assessments, on the 1st of January, 1859, was $1,040,746 42. The amount transmitted for collection since that time, is $1,503,504 55. The amount paid by the Collector of Assessments, to the City Chamberlain, for the six months ending June 30, is $317,567 00, including interest, and the amount returned to the Bureau of Arrears, for the same period, is $92,289 82.

For full particulars and explanation of the business intrusted to the various bureaux of this Department, you are respectfully referred to the reports of the Superintendents, and other papers and documents herewith transmitted.

THE BUREAU OF STREET IMPROVEMENTS.

In addition to what was said in my Annual Report, and that of the Superintendent of this Bureau, including the voluminous special report on contracts, I have now to say that the retroactive legislation asked for in order to enable this Department to correct and unravel the confusion and chaos caused by gross irregularities in past contracts, has not been granted, and that a large portion of this important business is necessarily in abeyance, awaiting authority for this Department to act. I would again urgently call attention to the reports and recommendations of the Superintendent already transmitted by this Department to the Common Council. The amount of expenditures for which certified vouchers of the Superintendent of this Bureau have been rendered during the last six months is $146,706 94.

The number of contracts made and signed is fifteen. Contracts awarded and confirmed by Common Council, but not yet signed, two.

Contracts awarded and awaiting confirmation by the Common Council, twelve.

Final payments, fourteen.

Number of Inspectors of Contract Work, twenty-three. See Report of Superintendent transmitted herewith.

BUREAU OF WHARVES.

Your attention is respectfully called to my opinion and recommendation of January last, in regard to making the wharves of durable materials. No new appropriation was asked for this purpose, the unexpended balance of last year, (amounting to $167,783 07,) being considered sufficient. There is now lying before the Common Council, 17 cases in which authority is asked, but not yet granted, for repairing piers, and 7 for dredging slips. On the 1st of June I transmitted to the Common Council, copy of communication from the Comptroller, referring to deductions claimed by lessees, in consequence of certain piers and slips being in bad condition, and asked for authority to advertise for proposals to repair certain piers and dredge certain slips. The amount of expenditures in this Bureau for which certified vouchers of the Superintendent have been rendered during the last six months, is $39,661 25. See Report of Superintendent herewith transmitted.

BUREAU OF ROADS.

Under authority of a resolution of the Common Council, approved July 21, 1858, the roads are rendered without contract. The amount asked for the Bloomingdale and Kingsbridge Road was $56,000, and for other roads various sums, amounting in

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 15, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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[illegible] 8½ A. M. and 8½ P. M.
[illegible] 8½ A. M. and 8½ P. M.
[illegible] 8½ A. M. and 8½ P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 9 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, via St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, Mo., to Placerville, and Salt Lake City, leave St. Joseph every Saturday, at 9 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland via St. Joseph."

Ocean Mails.

The European mails for the Vanderbilt, leave for Southampton, will close at the New-York Post-Office to-morrow, July 16, at 12½ P. M.

Messrs. Lowrey, Balbach & Co., No. 9 Place de la Bourse, Paris, are agents for the New-York Times—Daily and Semi-Weekly—and will supply Europeans at Paris. They will receive subscriptions for any period desirable, or furnish single copies immediately upon the receipt of the American mails.

Editorial Letters from the Seat of War.

The letters from Mr. RAYMOND and "Malakoff," describing the great battle of Solferino, have been republished in the WEEKLY TIMES, and may be procured at the Publication Office in wrappers. Price, four cents.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The European mails by the *Canada* were delivered in this City last evening. We complete the summaries already repeatedly given, with highly interesting correspondence and extracts from European journals.

The details of Mexican news, as brought to New-Orleans by the *Wm. H. Webb*, and thence forwarded, confirm the telegraphic outline. It was in deference to Mr. MCLANE'S remonstrance that ROBLES released the spoils *conducta*, not, however, before he had obtained a bribe of $40,000 from the Vera Cruz merchants. The tendencies of the Miramon faction were still more distinctly in favor of SANTA ANNA. There had been no further military operations. Gen. CORDOS, who headed the Conservative expedition into Oaxaca is reported as dead.

The official declaration of the Administration with regard to the rights of naturalized citizens has been made public, and is given in our columns this morning. The State Department has addressed a dispatch to the American Minister at Berlin in relation to the case of a naturalized citizen of the United States, a native of Hanover, who, upon his return, was compelled to perform military service in the Hanoverian army. The instructions to the American Minister are definite. Our Government refuses to recognize the right of any foreign Power to punish any naturalized citizen of the United States for misdemeanors which were not complete at the moment of his expatriation; so complete that he might have been tried and punished therefor at the time of his departure. With this single exception, a naturalized citizen returning to his native country, returns as an American citizen, and as such is placed under the protection of our laws. With respect to the requirement of future military service, our Government denies the right to impose such service upon the expatriated subject after he shall have become naturalized as a citizen of the United States. It is added that any infringement of these regulations will involve the offending nation in serious difficulties with the United States.

A sixty-four pound army gun burst at the Washington Navy-yard, while the gunner's crew were engaged in battery practice, and two men, named JAMES H. WILSON and WILLIAM NOKES, were killed, their heads being blown off, and their bodies being thrown to a considerable distance. Eight other persons were severely wounded.

A rumor prevailed in Washington last night that the expected duel between O. JENNINGS WISE and P. H. ATLEE had taken place at Lake Drummond, twenty miles from Norfolk. The result was not stated.

A telegram from Halifax announces the death of the Hon. RUFUS CHOATE. He died at that place on Wednesday last, somewhat unexpectedly, as it was supposed by his friends that his long-continued illness had taken a more favorable turn. We publish elsewhere a sketch of his life and public services.

The laborers and others employed at Piermont had struck yesterday, upon the ground that they had not been paid for a long time. They have returned to "work" until the old score is paid off. The freight movement was temporarily interrupted.

At the meeting of the Board of Supervisors yesterday, the Comptroller's report of the last half-year's State and County expenditures was presented and referred. The legal opinion of JAS. T. BRADY, Esq., to the effect that the appointment of the Fire Commissioners was illegal, but that the Commissioners might legally perform the duties of the office until their successors were appointed, was read, and it was directed that it be entered on the minutes. A resolution directing that the assessment rolls be referred to the Committee on Annual Taxes, without acknowledging the legality of the Commissioners, was adopted. It was directed that the bills of the Coroners and Sheriff for the last quarter, amounting respectively to $3,609 50 and $6,650 24, be paid. The appropriations provided for in the Tax Levy were duly made, and the Board adjourned to Thursday next.

A communication from the Comptroller was sent to the Board of Aldermen last evening, stating, in reply to a communication from the Street Commissioner, that in declining to approve the sureties of the highest bidders for the contract for constructing the roof of Tompkins Market he was endeavoring to save the City $1,000. The Board passed an ordinance providing for the appointment of an Inspector of Milk, whose duty it will be to protect New-York milkmen in their dealings with those who sell them milk from the country, and sometimes give them short measure. A communication from the Comptroller, stating that the expenditures for the City Government for the last half year were $8,944,565 05, was read and will be printed. A communication from the Street Commissioner recommending that the three steam fire engines owned by the City be withdrawn from the service for the present, because no provision had been made for taking care of them, was referred. The Semi-annual Report of the Street Commissioner was presented, and it was directed that it be printed. It is an important document. The award of the contract for constructing the gate-houses and aqueduct of the new Reservoir to FAIRCHILD, WALKER & CO., was confirmed. A message was received from the Mayor vetoing the resolution appropriating $6,000 for defending the title of the City to the West Washington Market property. The resolution was again passed in spite of the objections of the Mayor. The Board adjourned to Thursday next.

In the Board of Councilmen last evening, the Street Commissioner was ordered to transmit a statement of bills for work ordered by the Police Commissioners without authority, since January 1st. Certain maps were directed to be laid in Manhattanville Road, from Seventy-third to One Hundredth street. Resolutions of thanks to Mr. BOSWORTH, for his efforts in the West Washington Market case, were introduced and laid over. The Clerk called the attention of the Board to an obstruction off the Battery, by the wreck of the steamer Globe, which sunk there some time since. The communication was referred. The Comptroller sent in his Semi-annual statement of finances. The City or Treasury accounts show expenditures of $3,193,637 20, and the Trust accounts of $5,751,977 76, making a total of $8,944,565 05. Adjourned to Monday.

General Superintendent of Police PILGRIM has issued an order to the members of his Department requiring, or rather desiring, that they should enforce the laws against street beggars. Nothing could be easier than for the streets to be cleared of the begging vagrants that infest them, and if Superintendent PILGRIM's order should be duly executed it will be an earnest of a new state of things in the Police Department. When the good

of whisky-dealers has been removed from our streets, we hope the Superintendent of Police will turn his attention to the abatement of the equally important nuisances which obstruct many of the sidewalks.

The Commencement exercises of the Female Normal School came off with much éclat at the Academy of Music last evening. One hundred and sixty-five young ladies received diplomas, and were afterwards addressed by the Rev. Dr. BURCHARD.

The New-York Yacht Club had a meeting at the Elysian Fields, Hoboken, yesterday afternoon. The owners of eleven of the principal yachts, including the *Maria*, were present or represented. It was decided to rendezvous at Watkestone on Saturday, Aug. 6, and to proceed thence to Edgartown, Martha's Vineyard, where they were to meet on the Saturday following, the 13th. They will probably call at New London on the way eastward.

Cotton was steady yesterday, with sales of 1,500 bales. Flour was quite heavy, lower and irregular. Wheat was in request. Corn attracted more attention at firmer prices. Oats were dull and cheaper. Provisions were lightly dealt in. Coffee, Sugars, Molasses and Rice were in moderate demand. Teas, especially Greens, were more sought after at very full rates. Common Resin, Spirits Turpentine and Tallow were in fair request. Freights were quiet.

Our Foreign Relations.

The Administration has come up in a very masterly fashion to the rescue of the Democracy imperilled by the movements of its enemies upon the flank of the Secretary of State. The letters of General CASS on the subject of American naturalization, and its effects, have been the spurt of the opposition ever since they were given to the world. The doctrines laid down in those letters, although perfectly clear, accurate and consistent alike with the principles of international law and of natural right, have been most ingeniously and unscrupulously tortured into an abandonment, by the American Government, of its duties as the protector of foreign-born citizens of the United States. The question has been treated, not from any enlarged national and practical point of view, but in that fatal spirit of partizanship which belittles all our politics, and has gradually made anything like magnanimous and consistent statesmanship a mere tradition in the land.

Not a few of the antagonists of General CASS have gone the length of asserting for America the old Roman theory, that our municipal law should override throughout the world all other laws whatever; and that no foreign Government should ever be permitted, even within its own borders, to do so much as moot the question of its own rights over men confessedly born in subjection to its laws, after those men had once received the chrism of an American adoption. Of course, all intelligent men who assumed this ground knew perfectly well that they were talking not for truth but for Buncombe; and that if any American Government should ever be mad enough to attempt to put such pretensions as these into force, it would find itself driven to the necessity of choosing between universal war, or a shameful retraction. Considerations of this kind could not, however, be expected to weigh for an ounce in the balance against the partizan advantages to be won by inflammatory appeals to the foreign population of voters among us. What if some rash confiding Hans or Friedrich, relying upon this interpretation of his rights under his new character of American citizens, should venture back to his native Hesse or Hanover, from which he had come away twenty years before, evading his military or civil obligations, and should there be seized and cast into prison, or forced into the ranks of the army, not to be extricated by any number of American dispatches and diplomatic notes? This could not be regarded as at all to the point, provided the said Hans or Friedrich could only be induced before his departure, to give his valuable vote to the party which had assured him that the "eye of our eagle would be ever upon him."

The moral effect upon our foreign population, of the sophistical discussions which have been raised over this matter is already perceptible throughout the country, and the Democracy, alarmed for the loyalty of their vast "foreign legion," have been casting about in despair for some means of regaining the prestige which threatens to pass over to their antagonists. A "practical case, arising in the Kingdom of Hanover," has fallen most opportunely in their way, and enables them to make a decisive demonstration in defence of that specific theory of naturalization which alone can be safely maintained by us, and which Gen. CASS has never for an instant really surrendered either in form or in fact. A naturalized American citizen, born in Hanover, who when he left his native country, was neither in actual service in the Hanoverian army, nor had been drafted into it, and who was consequently at that time, *vis-a-vis* of his own Government, on a footing of freedom from any immediate obligation, has been seized on his return to Hanover and forced to do military duty. This action on the part of the Hanoverians is plainly notan assertion of any municipal law of Hanover as binding upon the Hanoverian during his previous residence in Hanover, but simply a denial of the right of expatriation. For the Hanoverian Government, this American citizen is no American citizen at all, but a Hanoverian subject, seized as such, recognized as such, and recognized in no other capacity whatever. Against this denial of the right of expatriation by Hanover, the United States are bound to set their own assertion of that right, and to maintain it at all hazards. To question the supremacy of the Hanoverian municipal law over the Hanoverian, while he continued to be a subject of Hanover and of no other power, would be an outrage on national independence, which the civilized world would not for a moment tolerate. On the other hand, for Hanover to question our right to invest a man with new qualities by our own law, and to make these new qualities respected, is for her to assail the principles on which our own Government is founded, as well as the ideas which must regulate the intercourse of equal States in modern times.

The case of the Administration as against Hanover is a clear one; and if it be pressed with vigor, there can be little doubt that its effect upon the foreign population of America will be favorable to the health of the Democratic party. The ablest abstract discussion of principles will never produce half so deep an impression on the popular mind as a single emphatic act of public policy.

At the same time, it is worth considering that this whole question of our relations with foreign States, as affected by the different theories of citizenship and allegiance which obtain in the world, must infallibly take shape before many years have passed by, in serious issues between the United States and some or all of the Continental Powers of Europe. Great Britain is not likely to make trouble with us on this ground, nor France, for in the one case the English doctrine of allegiance lies virtually in abeyance, and in the other France may be relied on to accept our view as the basis of any desirable conventions on the subject.

But the German monarchies, with which the immense German [illegible] maintain a position diametrically hostile to our own. It is of the greatest importance then that we should officially define what it is that we are prepared to insist upon, and that having done this we should be ready to compel the recognition of our rights at all hazards. Whatever well-founded reclamations of this nature can be laid before our Government must be pressed with the greatest energy and without loss of time. The sooner the German Governments are made to feel the weight of our purposes, the better for all parties concerned. Our foreign citizens have an unquestionable claim upon the authorities for thus much. The agitation of the subject during the present Summer has already seriously interfered with the usual intercourse of the season between Germany and the United States. Nor must our Government overlook the outrages recently perpetrated by the Papal authorities upon American citizens in Perugia. We have here a just occasion for interfering in the question of Italy with a moral effect which cannot fail at once to benefit the cause of liberalism in Europe, and to exalt the sorely depressed influence of the United States abroad.

The Pope and his Swiss.

The scornful old Spanish saying that the "animal which most resembles man is a Swiss" seems likely to be revived throughout the world, by the conduct of the Helvetic mercenaries who sell themselves, their valor and their strength, to the despots of Southern Europe, to be used in suppressing abroad the liberty for which TELL fought and WINKELRIED died, among their native Alps.

The name of Switzerland, which has been for centuries the synonym of independence and of freedom to the Swiss, has worn a very different meaning for other nations less independent and less free. The monarchs of Europe learned, soon after the pride of Burgundy was humbled by the infantry of the Cantons at Morat and at Nancy, that the same heroic courage which had repelled the lances of CHARLES the Bold in the cause of Switzerland might easily be bought for the service of their own sceptres in any other cause. Switzerland was rich in stout and valiant men, but poor in silver and in gold. France, Austria, Spain, the Pope, were able to pay for bravery and for muscle—why should not the bravery and the muscle be carried to the market? Thus the sovereigns reasoned, and their reasoning found a ready echo in the hearts of the penniless mountaineers. Swiss Guards were organized by one ruler after another. Swiss halberds and partizans kept the palace-doors of the Escurial, the Louvre and the Vatican. When need was, the Swiss regiments of Austria marched against the Swiss regiments of France, and the blood of the Alps flowed freely on foreign battle-fields, in behalf of objects wholly foreign to the Confederation. The shameful by-word, "*Kein Geld, kein Schweizer*"—"no money, no Swiss"—became the battle-cry of that old Switzerland which had fought so fearlessly for the Alpine rights. The people of other States learned to look upon the Swiss as the ban-dogs of their despots; savage and faithful creatures, ready to do the bidding of the master whose wages they received, and whose collar was put upon their necks, be that bidding what it might. The execration and the contempt of Europe were the natural guerdon of a race so apparently lost to the best instincts of manhood. It could not be denied, certainly, that these hired swords were loyal, in the sense of merely mercantile honesty, to their employers; and that the Switzer who wore the uniform of one sovereign might be safely trusted to bear that sovereign's banner boldly into action, even against his brother Switzer sold to a hostile Prince. For so much merit as was implied in this fidelity to his contracts, the Swiss soldier has received the largest returns of praise that his conduct can be held to have deserved. Few travelers can refuse, even now, their tribute of respectful sympathy when they pass within sight of that most solemn and impressive of monuments reared by the genius of THORWALDSEN, on the shores of the noble Lake of Lucerne, to the memory of the Swiss Guards who fell in the defence of the Tuileries against the people of Paris, on the Tenth of August, and on the Third of September, 1792.

In that great lion of sandstone clutching still in death the lilied shield of the House of Bourbon, one recognizes willingly enough the just symbol of the gallant soldiery who, "that they might not be false to the faith of their oaths, fell valiantly fighting" for the King of France and Navarre.

But the days have gone by in which fidelity of this sort could suffice to redeem a nation from the shame of making itself the tool of foreign tyranny. The international obligations of civilized Christian States are more keenly felt, and more imperatively urged in the middle of the Nineteenth Century, than they were in the last hours of the old European *régime*. The sons of a free race are expected now to be something more than loyal lions held to hire. The instincts of all mankind are outraged to-day by deeds and doctrines which might have passed unquestioned, or sanctioned by honorable approval a hundred years ago, and the Swiss Guards of Europe have become an anachronism, odious and intolerable. The recent conduct of a force of this kind at Perugia has brought the question vividly before the public mind, and has aroused so strong a tempest of indignation and contempt from one end of Europe to the other, that the Federal Government of Switzerland has found it necessary to disavow, in the most conspicuous manner, the Swiss nationality of all troops of that nation, serving under foreign flags and for foreign pay. In taking this step, however, the Swiss authorities have gone somewhat beyond the strict limits of veracity. They have not only refused to the "Swiss regiments" of the King of Naples and of the Pope, the right to carry the cantonal flags or to bear the cantonal arms of Switzerland, but they have even declared most solemnly that these regiments are not made up of Swiss citizens, but of miscellaneous foreigners. The facts of the case, unfortunately, do not bear this declaration out. The Swiss regiments in the service of the King of Naples, which distinguished themselves by special ferocity in the suppression of the constitutional movement of 1848, were almost exclusively made up of native Switzers, recruited in the two Cantons of Lucerne and the Grisons. Their successors have been drawn from the same districts. The Swiss regiments of the Pope, including those picturesque halberdiers, whose black and yellow dresses, designed by MICHAEL ANGELO in the sixteenth century, are so prominent a feature in the wondrous physiognomy of the Eternal City, are drawn, and have for years been drawn, from two special circles of the Canton of Lucerne. The office of commander of these troops has been hereditary in one Swiss family [illegible] a body of thoroughly-educated officers of the line.

When the project of the Agricultural School was first broached in this State its friends committed the folly of attempting to make it a University,—to include in the curriculum more than any of the literary Colleges undertook. Agriculture figured upon its programme as a very secondary affair. But this has all been corrected. A charter was granted for a State School in 1853. In 1856 the Legislature agreed to loan to the Trustees for twenty-one years $40,000, without interest, whenever they should have purchased a suitable site in the County of Seneca, and should have obtained $40,000 worth of valid subscriptions. This has been done. In the town of Ovid, on the westerly slope of the County, reaching from the village to Seneca Lake, 700 acres of excellent land, of varied soil, through which runs a never-failing stream, have been purchased, and an edifice has already been commenced. The corner-stone was laid, with all proper ceremonies and speech-making, last week. It is anticipated that by the Spring of 1860 the buildings will be in readiness for the reception of 150 young men, and the work of instruction can at once be commenced. The full course will embrace a period of three years, and all the annual expenses to the student will not exceed $200. Three years are little enough for learning the rudiments of the many rivulets of science that unite in the great stream of agriculture, but it is enough to lay the foundation of those studies which the intelligent farmer will find pressing upon him and springing up about him every day at his work. The Chemistry, Botany, Mineralogy, and Zoology, of which the elements are to be learned at his College, will rise up before him in substantial shapes from every furrow and ditch, look down upon him from every tree, whisper to him in every sound upon his future farm.

In no department of practical activity have we Americans more to learn than in this fundamental science of agriculture. The average American farmer still works almost as much in the dark as his brother of the Pyrenees or the Volga. To give a true scientific basis to American farming will be to put the prosperity of the whole country on a surer foundation, as well as to elevate the most wholesome and honorable of occupations to its just intellectual equality with the other professions of civilized life.

The State Agricultural College.

There is something in the "smell of turf" as bewitching to those who were "raised" on a farm, as refreshing to the rest of mankind. The dream of most young men in business in the cities, is like that of BONAPARTE at Elba, a competency, and an early retirement to a small farm within an hour's ride of the old homestead. And this dream, if they do not, before reaching the competency, acquire a taste for money-making which kills all other aspirations in them, they hasten to make real. The country is dotted all over with fancy farm-houses and dainty farms—which cost a great deal of money, and bring in very small returns, and make "city farming" a laughing-stock to those who keep on in the old way, and till the soil, as their fathers did before them. The city farmer goes down with a sub-soil plough to work a thin glebe, turns the scanty coating of vegetable mould four inches under the barren sand, scatters an abundance of superphosphates thereon, and then wonders why his neighbor, who violated all the rules by scratching the surface after spreading it with the contents of the barn-yard that were carted out in the Fall, should turn out twice as many potatoes to the acre as himself. He alarms the neighborhood by an expensive process of underdraining land which nature has infinitely better underdrained for him some thousand years ago. He insists on keeping his cattle stabled all Summer, and carrying their fodder to them, though the additional labor which the practice involves makes sad inroads into his pocket, and though the fences that he is to save by it are all ready set with locust posts that will last longer than his race. If he has money in abundance he will make his experiment work, though his corn costs double as much as that which waves with greater promise in the fields of his illiterate and conservative neighbor. If the supplies fail, he fails too, sells out in disgust, and pronounces the agricultural papers a humbug, and farming an ingenious improvement on the primeval curse, as a method of "losing one's bread in the sweat of one's brow." All which comes of supposing that a little knowledge picked up at second-hand, and broad acres of land, are all that is essential to make the earth surrender her cereal treasures.

In point of fact, agriculture is one of the most delicately complex of occupations. There is no pursuit in which education—a thorough acquaintance with the materials to be employed, and practical shrewdness in using them, is more remunerative or more rare. And if it be true that thousands of farmers who are lamentably ignorant of all matters except their rural specialty, are still eminently successful in that, the secret lies not in their general ignorance, but in their special skill. The philosophy of their own operations they do not understand, but the processes taught by experience—their own, as well as that of their fathers' and their neighbors'—they have at their fingers' ends.

These worthy Philemons say that their greatest curse is the restlessness of their more intelligent sons, who, as soon as they come to be good for anything as "help," insist on being off to College or to the City. These sharp young fellows apprehend that the ancestral business does not pay so well as some others; that it won't make "gentlemen" of them; that it will keep them under the harrow and out of sight of the world. If the farmer gratifies his son and sends him to College, he comes home a clerkly creature, with white hands, a delicate constitution and a more thorough disgust than ever with his father's calling. The experiment of Manual Labor Schools has been repeatedly tried to meet this evil—for an evil it is—the great object of such schools being to give the youngsters a vision of the world outside, and still retain in them their early tastes and a respect for muscular Christianity. But with few exceptions, the Manual Labor Schools have proved sad failures. Unlike the Colleges, they only half-spoiled their pupils, and, lacking support, were very soon spoiled themselves.

It is really a matter, therefore, of public interest, over which we ought to be eloquently grateful, that we are near the completion of a State Agricultural College, which, if all signs fail not, will prove a great relief to all rustic parents; afford the rustic youth an opportunity of spending three years away from home, which is, after all, perhaps, the secret of their anxiety to be off and see the world from a fresh stand-point; and confer upon the practice of American agriculture the great advantage of enriching its [illegible] with the trained

Politics in the Empire State—The Fall Campaign.

Ground was formally broken for the Fall campaign more than a week ago by the Republican State Central Committee, which has called the nominating Convention of the Republicans for the 7th of September at Syracuse. The Democratic Committee will soon follow by a like movement, and the contest will be fairly inaugurated on both sides.

Let us look over the ground before the smoke of the battle rises.

There is neither Governor nor Lieutenant-Governor to elect; that was done last year, when Gov. MORGAN beat his Democratic opponent Judge PARKER by 17,440 votes. The officers who are to be voted for, however, are neither few nor insignificant. Besides the entire Legislature, Senate as well as Assembly, a full Board of State officers is to be chosen, viz: Secretary of State, Comptroller, Treasurer, Attorney-General, State Engineer and Surveyor, Canal Commissioner, and Inspector of State Prisons. There are also to be elected a Judge of the Court of Appeals, and the Clerk of that Court. Intrinsically, therefore, the contest does not lack importance, yet its chief interest grows out of its supposed influence as an indication of the Presidential battle a year later, each of the great parties naturally conceiving that its weight in the respective National Conventions must depend in a large measure, upon its State success in November. This consideration is too obvious to be enlarged upon.

Last Fall the votes for Governor stood as follows: MORGAN, (Republican,) 247,953; PARKER, (Democrat,) 230,513; BURROWS, (American,) 60,880. In November, 1857, the votes of the respective parties were: Republican, 177,425; Democratic, 195,482; American, 66,882. It will be seen that in 1858 the Republican ticket had a plurality over the Democratic, of 17,440; and in 1857 that the preponderance was on the other side, the Democrats having a plurality of 18,057. In the first of these years the Americans polled about 67,000 votes, and in the second nearly 61,000.

In discipline and coherence, as well as in the prestige of the latest success, the Republicans possess certainly a strikingly-apparent advantage over their Democratic competitors—the latter having to plague them the old soreness between the Hards and the Softs, which neither time nor medicine has been able to heal. Yet it is believed that this difficulty exists less in reality than in appearance; for the Hards are so hopelessly dwindled in numbers, and so completely broken in spirit, that nothing need be apprehended from their discontents. At all events the Softs are acting upon that hypothesis, being guided by the light of experience, as well as a perfect knowledge of the men with whom they are dealing. Those, therefore, who calculate upon a Democratic division will find themselves mistaken. But it must not be forgotten, that with a popular candidate, the Democracy were beaten last Fall by over 17,000. As between the two great parties, therefore, there can be no ground to expect a result in 1859 materially different from that of 1858.

The issues of the campaign may not, however, exclusively rest in the hands of the Republicans and Democrats. There is a third party, small indeed, but not perhaps too small to affect the result. We have seen that it cast 60,000 votes last year, and 66,000 the year before. Where will those votes go next November? Will they be given as heretofore to a separate ticket, or to one of the leading parties, or be divided between them? These are questions which politicians can hardly overlook. We do not assume to answer them. But we have seen intimations, from quarters supposed to be authoritative, that the "sixty thousand" will "act as a unit;" that it constitutes a force large enough to be, in its own opinion at least, "a power in the State;" and that, having in two successive years encountered certain defeat with comparatively slight diminution of numbers, it prides itself on its discipline and efficiency.

Whether the attempt of last Fall to unite the American vote with that of the Republicans will be renewed, is a matter of uncertainty. But it may safely be assumed that no effort will be spared on either side to bring the two parties together on a common platform. The main object, of course, is to effect their union upon one ticket, and whether this be practicable, or whether either will desire it, remains to be developed by the progress of events.

The Republicans have a great stake in the approaching contest. They have a distinguished and beloved leader to present as the

Presidential candidate of their party, [illegible] and will find it especially desirable to [illegible] State about which the Democrats, too, feel that their safety depends. Charleston requires a victory at home; and they cherish an unavowed design to present a New-York candidate to their National Convention.

Death of Rufus Choate.

The telegraph announced yesterday the melancholy intelligence that RUFUS CHOATE, of Massachusetts, was no more.

Mr. CHOATE left Boston with a party of friends but a few weeks since in one of the Cunard steamers, intending, if his strength would warrant it, to make a voyage to Europe, with the hope of improving his health. But, on reaching Halifax, he determined to abandon the project of a European voyage, and he grew gradually more feeble until Wednesday last, when he died. Since the death of WEBSTER, Mr. CHOATE has been the most eminent lawyer of Massachusetts. He was born in the town of Essex, near Salem, in Massachusetts, on the 1st of October, 1799, and was, consequently, nearly 60 years old at the time of his death. It is said that he was distinguished in his early boyhood for his gravity of demeanor, and the earnestness with which he availed himself of all the means of improvement within his reach. At the age of 16 he entered Dartmouth College, and graduated with the highest honors of his class in 1819. He remained at his College as a tutor for a year after he graduated, when he entered the Law School of Cambridge, and gave himself up with a devotion to his studies rare in this country, and very soon entered upon the profession in which he had gained so brilliant a reputation. He remained at the Law School but a few months, when he went to the City of Washington, where he entered the office of the late WILLIAM WIRT as a student. Returning to his native State, he continued his legal studies in the office of Judge CUMMINS, of Salem, and was admitted to the bar in the year 1824, when he commenced practice in the small town of Danvers, but very soon took up his residence in Salem, where he at once gained a position by his brilliant eloquence and his legal acquirements. It has been said that his greatest and persevering obstacle was something new in the annals of a New England Court of Justice. He was elected to the Legislature and served a term both in the House and in the Senate; in 1830 he was elected a member of Congress and served one term, but he had no inclination for the entanglements of a political life. He declined a reelection in 1834, and in that year he took up his residence in Boston, and immediately commanded a large practice, and was recognized as one of the leading members of the bar. In February, 1841, he was elected by the Legislature of Massachusetts to fill the unexpired term of the Senate of Mr. WEBSTER, who had resigned his seat on accepting a place in the Cabinet of President HARRISON. He remained in the Senate until 1845, when, on the expiration of his term, he returned to the practice of his profession in Boston. During his Senatorial career he was a conservative but a consistent Whig, and distinguished himself by his able advocacy of the Tariff and his speeches on the Oregon question. On the 31st of April, 1841, he delivered a eulogy on President HARRISON in Faneuil Hall, Boston. In December, 1843, he delivered the Anniversary Oration in this City before the New-England Society of New-York. In August, 1852, he pronounced an oration before the students and Faculty of Dartmouth College upon DANIEL WEBSTER. In September, 1851, he delivered an address in Danvers on the occasion of the dedication of the Peabody Institute. His last public effort was his oration before the Young Men's Democratic Club of Boston, on the Fourth of July, 1859. Besides these orations, he had delivered two addresses before the Dane Law School at Cambridge, and two before the Mercantile Library Association of Boston. But his greatest efforts were his forensic speeches, for it was at the bar that he felt himself most at home, and where the brilliant scintillations of his eloquence shone the brightest. Though he had been all his life a Whig, and his fortunes had been in a great degree identified with the Whig Party; yet, when Mr. WEBSTER died, he no longer acted in concert with his old political associates, and on the nomination of FREMONT he became an open advocate of the Democratic candidate for the Presidency, and has since been identified with the Democratic Party. But his political opponents have never questioned his integrity of purpose, nor denied his eminent talents.

Amusements.

Mr. DUFFIELD'S benefit at the Metropolitan Theatre last evening, was very fairly attended. Three pieces were presented; the gem of the evening being the screen scene from the "School for Scandal," which was as well played by Mr. BLAKE, as *Sir Peter*, Mr. DREW, as *Joseph*, and Mr. WALLACK, as *Charles*, as we ever saw it done in New-York; the *Lady Teazle* was very beautiful, and was dressed with the most exquisite taste. We think, however, that the popular Manager's friends will regret his having permitted himself to sing "The Arkansas Gentleman." It was somewhat complacently announced as "Pike's Great Song." It turned out to be an extremely poor imitation of BRYANT'S "Irish Gentleman." Plagiarisms, at best, are rarely successful—a bad one is apt to be unpleasant; and we can scarcely imagine any less likely to please a cultivated audience than the spectacle of a gentleman *en grande tenue*—white kids and all—standing up before the footlights, with a piece of music in his hand, to sing such a collection of second-hand trash, as the doggerel composing "Pike's Great Song of the Arkansas Gentleman."

Niblo's Theatre was again fully attended last evening, to see Mr. BURNUM play *Old Rent*, to Mrs. BURNUM' *Dame Ryeland*, Mr. DAVENPORT'S *Young Rent*, and Mr. EBER'S *Young Ryeland*. To-night Mr. BURNUM takes his benefit at this establishment, when he will appear in four pieces—"The Fillibuster," "Rowly Wiske," "Paul Pry" and "Toodles." The Theatre, being open on all sides, is as cool as any place can be in such weather; and Mr. BURNUM, who is at this moment undoubtedly the most popular actor on the American stage, will doubtless fill the house with such a bill as he has presented.

THE MAMMOTH FESTIVAL AT JONES' WOOD.—We understand that the Second and Third-avenue Railway Companies will run their cars by the Sunday Time Table every day next week, in order to afford as much facility as possible to the public in reaching the ground. We learn also that abundant provision has been made by parties in the neighborhood for the reception of such private carriages as cannot be accommodated in the usual place at "the Wood."

DODWORTH'S CONCERT IN THE RAMBLE AT THE CENTRAL PARK.—The second performance of the season will take place to-morrow afternoon. We hear that improvements have been effected in the location of the orchestra and otherwise. These concerts are free to the public.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

THE DAMAGE BY THE STORM.—In addition to what has been heretofore published of the damage done by the storm Wednesday evening, we have the following: A row of five frame houses, nearly completed, on Marcy, near DeKalb-avenue, were entirely demolished. A house at the corner of Nostrand and DeKalb-avenue, was unroofed. Farren Cornell's glue factory, in the Eighteenth Ward, was struck by lightning, but was only slightly damaged. A two-story house on Twenty-sixth-street, near Third-avenue, was blown down.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT—Before Hon. E. D. CULVER, City Judge.—*Anne E. McCormick vs. Alfred O. Backus.*—This action is brought to recover $7,000 damages for an alleged assault and battery, committed, if the story of the plaintiff is true, under the most aggravating circumstances. The case is still on.

CHAMBERS FOR THE DAY.—Nos. 14, McCormick vs. Backus; 15, Bishop, administratrix, vs. The City of Brooklyn; 16, Leverich vs. Hill; 17, Hooten vs. Bartlett; 20, Kimball, Jr., and wife vs. Slattery; 21, Curtis and other vs. Peace and other; 22, Conghey vs. Reasen; 23, Shipman vs. Smith; 24, Miller vs. Bowman; 25, Brown vs. Galloway; 26, Myers, Jr., vs. Beard.

Another person was discharged from the Penitentiary on habeas corpus in this Court yesterday, through the ignorance or carelessness of the committing magistrate in making out the commitment. The liberated party is Michael Rader, sent to the Penitentiary by one of the Police Magistrates for six months, for assault and battery.

Water Rent.

PANTHEON CLUB, OF BROOKLYN VS. HOCHES, OF NEW-UTRECHT, L. I.

This game, being a return match between the Clubs, was played yesterday afternoon upon the grounds of the Hoches Club, at New-Utrecht. A great many spectators were upon the grounds. The following is the score:

PANTHEON.	R. I. Bases.	HOCHES.	R. I. Bases.
Story, c	4	6	W. B. Bennett, c	1	6
Jones, short	2	6	C. Van Pelt, 1st b	1	6
Bernal, 1st b	4	6	Hoch, p	1	6
McKinnon, 2d b	3	6	C. Van Pelt, 2d b	4	6
Boyd, 3d b	1	6	S. Wardell, short	1	6
F. Holt, r. f	3	6	W. Wardell, 3d b	1	6
Boyton, p	4	6	J. Van Pelt, c. f	0	6
Stage, c. f	0	6	Van Brunt, Sharpe	1	6
G. Holt, 2d b	1	6	Company	1	6
Total	5	60	Total	11	60

OTHER GAMES IN BASE BALLDOM.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	Tot.	Bs.
Pantheon	0	0	0	0	1	3	1	0	0	5	60
Hoches	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	5	11	60

Scores and Umpire—James Howard.
Scores and Umpire—Samuel H. Barry.
Umpire—P. O'Brien, of Atlantic Club.

Commencement at Yale College.

Boston, Wednesday, July 13.

The Commencement exercises of Yale College, which appear at length among the telegraphic dispatches of the morning, are of unusual interest. The degrees conferred by the Corporation on the occasion of the presentation of the class of 1834 for their degrees of Bachelors of Arts, were conferred upon 110 graduates, and 1 Doctor of Laws, 1 Doctor of Medicine, 1 Doctor of Philosophy, 1 Master of Arts, 1 Master of Philosophy, 1 Master of Science, and 1 Bachelor of Laws. The degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon Governor Dix, of this State, and that of Doctor of Medicine upon Dr. Horace Green, of this city. The degree of Doctor of Philosophy was conferred upon Mr. Henry Augustus Rowland, of Baltimore, Md., and that of Master of Philosophy upon Mr. Charles Edward Bennett, of Yale College. The degree of Master of Science was conferred upon Mr. Charles Sumner Tainter, of Yale College, and that of Bachelor of Laws upon Mr. Henry Bacon, of Yale College. The valedictory address was delivered by Mr. Edward Dorr Griffin, of Newark, N. J., and the salutatory by Mr. Henry Augustus Rowland, of Baltimore, Md. The oration in English was delivered by Mr. Charles Sumner Tainter, of Yale College, and the poem by Mr. Henry Bacon, of Yale College. The oration in Latin was delivered by Mr. Edward Dorr Griffin, of Newark, N. J., and the oration in Greek by Mr. Henry Augustus Rowland, of Baltimore, Md

Mrs. E. D. Hall says, in a recent sketch of the late Lady Blessington:

"The last time I ever saw [illegible] was on a summer's morning, when I found her sitting in her bedroom at a pretty early hour, unusually occupied in curling her hair. She looked very, her pretty face [illegible] and her hair [illegible] never. We recalled to [illegible] days when Madame Sontag, having delivered her [illegible] concert in London, was the greatest [illegible] woman in the world. [illegible] have been cast seemed not half her size. Yet [illegible] Lady Blessington's noble nature; the inner of her [illegible] found locked on her large luminous eyes [illegible] and compressed lip, her whole [illegible] forget and glitter and shine; she was not at all restless, her manner sublime of strength her [illegible] progressity, of which she showed us a [illegible] as an accomplishment. She told us that, when [illegible] block trunk, which her [illegible] married, contained between [illegible] very happy interrogation was filled with [illegible] child criminals!'—and now [illegible] rebelling [illegible] with affection of the [illegible] she [illegible] never suffered her to feel that the certainty [illegible] of her devoted servants, (and they [illegible] deserved her praise) and of the kindness of [illegible] & Bear-like hostility [illegible] incessantly [illegible] to conversation, arrived, and [illegible] and [illegible] by saying, that though her ladyship was [illegible] she [illegible] much [illegible] and was [illegible]. We knew that we knew it to be the case, that Lady Blessington, during her illnesses, was, indeed, always to her servants, was the most patient and gentle of sufferers. Her [illegible] would not have been observed, or she was, by all around her. We little thought we had seen her for the last time; a few days afterwards she was seized with an attack of bronchitis, and it was not considered at first as that which her docility and good temper had caused her to escape from a year ago.

Lady Morgan has been accused, with some show of reason, of deserting her country, after she received a pension for her patriotism, or commercialism. She defended herself best with dignity by saying, that to dictate her politics would have required, not in one place of society, while here she could exclude from all. Certainly she never "cottoned" to Dublin after her countenance showed that she received her countrymen and women kindly and consistently, never quarrelled with residents for their politics; for the rough her own opinions were mixed, her heart and mind were both large.

She is buried in the cemetery at Old Brompton, and, by her own desire, her funeral was perfectly without ostentation or display—"a hearse and one mourning coach." For years to come, many a pilgrimage will be made to their grave. A. M. H.

Dr. Barnes's Farm.—The Cincinnati *Gazette* says: Doan Finch, Esq., having returned from Washington, we learn authoritatively that he is not in any way connected with the editorship of the *National Era*, the reports to that effect being unfounded. Dr. Bailey, before selling his farm to Mr. Barnes, made arrangements for the publication of his paper during his retirement in Europe, and for the transfer of the good will to some of the end of which time. The establishment and substantial journal will be placed on as firm a basis as heretofore, by his widow, and its able proprietor, Mrs. Manessier L. Bailey.

The Webster Statue in Boston.—The gentleman to whom the duty of locating the Webster statue on the State-house grounds was assigned, have selected a point in front of the State-house between the portico and the east fountain. The statue will accordingly be visible to observers coming up Park-street; and as the face turns towards the right, it will be presented towards observers coming up the large steps to the main entrance of the State-house.—*Boston Journal.*

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

FOR ALL THE PEOPLE.

THE EXAMINER FOR JULY.—No. XLI. Edited by EDWARD LIVERMORE, M. D. Devoted to ALL the People.

Art. XIV.—The Comets and the Religious Press; Clerical Immunity from Dissent or Criticism; the *Observer* on the Political and Daily Life; his Peculiar Position; its Political Interest at the Present Time; and Why After Years it Was Generally Offered Toward Belief; Rev. L. W. Chaney; Rev. Dr. Cheever; Rev. Dr. Bethune; Rev. Dr. Cox; Rev. Dr. Spencer; Comments particular and general.

Art. XII.—The Fancy Pigeon Coop; Editor's Diversions; Love and Passions of the Pigeon; Analogies of Human and Human Temperaments; Jealousy; Grave Errors Discovered; Remedies Suggested; the Grouper and Tumbler; Brighton Young; Impudence of the High Flier; Analogy to Prof. B——; Pigeon-Coops for Rents and Breeding-Houses; Fancy Stock Holders and Breeders; Comments particular and general.

Art. XI.—The Popular Medical Race-Course; a Discussion; Article on Family Affairs; the Editor and his Detractors; Science of Society; Medical Investigation; Visible of the Bloodless Phalanx—Editor Accepts the Challenge, and Assures to the Weakest Condition of that Great Blessing Machine, the Heart; an Medical Association; Scarcity of Intellectual Food; Strategy of the Secret Conclave; Kappa Lambda Society; What is that Conspiracy? Is it a Case of Mesmeric Influence? Friendly Notice! What is the duty of Citizens and Patients? Pleasing Discovery for Young Doctors in New-York.

Art. X.—Seventh letter from John Matthews; the Editor of London; the East India Company's Museum; Curiosities Memorable and Royal Curiosities; Chinese Curiosities; Mandarin Hats; Ancient Curiosities; English Oysters—how they compare with our own, &c. Finely Illustrated; a Show for the Bishops and Royal Functionaries; Windsor Castle; Victoria's State Apartments; their Contents; the Royal Stables; Horses and Carriages; the Crystal Palace; its Improved Condition; Comments; Magnificence of its Water Works and Fountains; View of Six Thousand Jets of Water; its Trees, Plants and Flowers; the Statuary and Architectural Courts; the London Docks; their Immense Docks and Contents; the Tobacco Warehouses; the Docks; Five; the Docks of Commerce.

Art. IX.—Hypocrisy of Gymnastics; the Young Lover Again.

Art. XV.—The Lager Beer Question; Will that Delicious Beverage Intoxicate? the Editor's Experience; in Brewing Year.

Art. XVI.—Letter from Croton Point; Description of the Underhill and his Vineyard; Yankees.

Art. XVII.—An awful case of Malpractice at San Francisco; Cutting through the Abdominal Walls and the Womb to extract the Child, when there was no deformity; Extraordinary reason alleged; Affectual Criticism, Service to the Profession.

Art. XVIII.—Is it consistent with the duty of a Physician to Guard the Interests of Family? Moral and Professional Considerations.

Art. Leaders Leading; Has the Scalpel an Axe to Grind? Combat between the Editor and a Member of the Faculty.

Art. XIII.—Missouri Versions Statistics, by Dr. Lardner; the Lardnerian Question; Another Medical Question; Bartlett's; Batch of Angles Tattoos; the Discovery of Syphilization; Remarkable Cure by that Startling Agency; Its Connection with the Mercurial Treatment in Syphilis.

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LAW REPORTS.

SUPREME COURT—CHANCERY.

Before Vice-Chancellor Sir RICHARD TORIN KINDERSLEY.

Eliza J. Herriott v. Charles H. Herriott.—Motion for an injunction restraining defendant from committing waste, pending the suit.

Christiana Aspden v. John Kyle.—Motion for a writ of *sequestrari facias* against the goods and chattels of defendant, without costs.

Henry Meadus v. William Mason.—Motion for discovery ordered, without costs; and without prejudice to plaintiff's right to apply on returns of attachment.

Before Vice-Chancellor Sir JAMES PARKER KNIGHT-BRUCE.

Forrest v. Forrest.—In this case the plaintiff has omitted to enter an appearance, and the time for doing so having expired, the usual order was made.

Before Vice-Chancellor Sir WILLIAM PAGE WOOD.

Charles Dyer v. Mr. Charles O'Connor. Now proceeded with this cause, and the defendant having failed to appear, a decree was made by the Registrar according to the prayer of the bill.

Thomas Hall v. Thomas Hall.—Motion for a writ of sequestration against the goods and chattels of defendant, without costs.

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